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No. 1279

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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20 July 1982

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INTERNATIONAL

ALIYEV MEETS WITH JORDANIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 May 82 p 1

[AzerINFORM Communiqué: "Reception at the Azerbaijan CP CC"]

[Text] On 28 May candidate member of the CPSU CC Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP CC, G. A. Aliyev received the delegation of the Society for Jordanian-Soviet Friendship, headed by the chairman of the country's National Consultative Committee, Suleiman Arar and visiting Azerbaijan SSR to participate in Days of Jordan.

On warmly welcoming the guests, comrade Aliyev declared that the Days of Jordan in the Azerbaijan SSR prompt great interest among the republic's public. "You are paying us a return visit in order to continue the established contacts which are an important means for further strengthening the friendship between the USSR and Jordan.

"We are gratified to note that Soviet-Jordanian relations in recent years have been developing in a favorable direction. A number of agreements providing for broader cooperation in economic, scientific-technical, and cultural domains has been concluded. An important role in strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between our states was played by the visit of Jordan's King Hussein to Moscow a year ago, by his encounters and talks with the general secretary of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade L. I. Brezhnev."

Comrade Aliyev further stressed that, "Your region has already been for many years a hot spot in the world. And the principal reason for it is the expansionist strivings of the imperialist states, and chiefly of the United States, as well as the aggressive actions of the Israeli invaders. Our country has always been on the side of the just struggle of the Arab nations, toward whom Soviet people experience feelings of sincere sympathy and respect.

"The explicit and clear position of the USSR on the Near East conflict, oriented toward protecting the interests of the Arab countries, expelling the aggressor from all captured territories, and assuring the sovereignty and independence of all nations in the Near East, has been reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is gratifying that this fundamental policy of the CPSU and Soviet state meets with understanding and support from the Arab world. The forum of Soviet communists proclaimed the Program for Peace in the 1980s which provides for a further strengthening of the security of nations, further detente, and prevention of the threat of a

new war. The program is directed against the aggressive ambitions of imperialism and for protecting the rights of nations struggling for freedom and independence.

"The communist party and Soviet government and personally comrade L. I. Brezhnev attach great importance to friendly relations with all Near East countries, including Jordan. Every Union republic strives to make its own contribution to this noble cause." In this connection, comrade Aliyev emphasized that the holiday of friendship being now successfully feted in Azerbaijan will be of benefit to the nations of both countries and will serve to further strengthen their mutual understanding and cooperation.

Speaking of the tremendous accomplishments of the working people of Azerbaijan under Soviet rule, G. A. Aliyev expressed his belief that the representatives of the Jordanian public will during their visit gain broad familiarity with the life, achievements, and culture of the Azerbaijani nation and personally ascertain the earnest desire of Soviet people to strengthen and develop relations with the nation of friendly Jordan. He transmitted cordial greetings to the Jordanian people, along with best wishes for its welfare and continued flowering.

After thanking for the interesting conversation, Suleiman Arar declared: "Even before coming to your republic we had a splendid opportunity for getting to know more closely the history and the present of its working people owing to your book, "Sovetskiy Azerbaijan" [Soviet Azerbaijan] which was published in an Arabic translation in our country and met with considerable interest not only in Jordan but in other Arab states. What we personally saw in your republic surpassed our expectations. Your accomplishments in every domain of economy and culture cannot but evoke feelings of great joy."

Having pointed to the firm and principled policy of the USSR as regards a just settlement of the Near East conflict, S. Arar conveyed to the Soviet people his tremendous gratitude and acknowledgment of its unselfish aid to and support in the struggle of the Arab nations against the Israeli invaders and their guiding spirits --the reactionary circles of international imperialism headed by the United States.

S. Arar emphasized the importance of encounters between the representatives of the two countries, which serve as a solid foundation for the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and mutual understanding between Jordan and the USSR as well as of peace throughout the world.

During the talk, impressions of the sojourn in Soviet Azerbaijan were narrated by the president of the Society for Jordanian-Soviet Friendship, Rifaat Oda [name transliterated], and the Justice of Jordan's Supreme Court Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan, both of whom expressed their ardent gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality displayed by the participants in the republic's Days of Jordan.

The members of the delegation presented to comrade G. A. Aliyev a copy of the Arabic translation of "Sovetskiy Azerbaijan," published by the Society for Jordanian-Soviet Friendship.

G. A. Aliyev transmitted to the guests the reels of a new documentary film, "Salaam, Jordan!", shot by Azerbaijani cinematographers and dealing with the sojourn of the delegation from the Azerbaijan SSR in Jordan during Days of the USSR.

The participants in the talks included: G. A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP CC; R. A. Abutalybov, head of the department of foreign contacts under the Azerbaijan CP CC; Nabi Khaari, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; E. G. Arasly, advisor from the USSR Embassy in Jordan; and Sheikh-ul-Islam A. G. Pasha-zade, chairman of the Clerical Administration of Muslims of the Transcaucasus.

1386

CSO: 1830/374

INTERNATIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES SEMINAR OF BLOC WIRE SERVICE JOURNALISTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 May 82 p 2

[Article: "Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Reception"]

[Exerpts] On 17 May, G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received the participants, who were in our republic, in the international seminar for journalists in the wire services of the socialist countries which was conducted by TASS and which was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

S. A. Losev, the general director of TASS, talked about the seminar's work and the program for the stay of its participants in Azerbaijan. He emphasized that the outstanding successes, which had been achieved by the republic's workers in all areas of communist organizational development under the direction of the party organization, serve as a good example both in our country and abroad. There is no doubt that the journalists of the socialist countries will clearly tell their readers about them when they return to their motherlands.

Kseneya Mrnkova (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic), deputy editor-in-chief of the magazine 100 PLUS 1, in the name of his colleagues expressed deep gratitude to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for the opportunity, which had been presented, to become acquainted with the life and achievements of the Azerbaijan people and thanked it for the cheerful and cordial reception which had been given to the guests.

Having warmly greeted the journalists, Comrade Aliyev said that the international seminar, which was being conducted on the initiative of TASS and which was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, has great importance and is another witness to the fact that friends from the socialist countries are preparing for the great and happy holiday of the Soviet people together with them. Our peoples have quite a few famous revolutionary and significant dates, and it has already become a good tradition to celebrate them together.

Azerbaijan, whose enormous accomplishments during the years of Soviet power and especially during the stage of developed socialism are the wonderful fruits of the fraternal cooperation and mutual help between all USSR peoples headed by our older brother -- the Great Russian people, can serve as a splendid example of this.

Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion that the multifaceted life and achievements of the Soviet state are being illuminated through the mass information organs, especially TASS. This very large and important service is doing a great deal to inform the country's workers about the decisions of the party and government and accomplishments in the construction of communism. The party is giving a high rating to the honorable work of the journalists, and we are confident that they will achieve in the future creative good fortune and successes in carrying out the majestic plans of the highest forum of Soviet communists.

We are also noting the important role of the wire services of the fraternal countries in the construction of socialism. Cooperation in the field of journalism is an important factor in the rapprochement of the states in the socialist camp and in the strengthening of their friendship and joint actions against the forces of imperialism and reaction and against our ideological enemies.

G. A. Aliyev wished the journalists, good health, happiness and success in their noble work to strengthen socialist cooperation and for the triumph of the ideals of communism, peace and security on the planet.

O. N. Anichkin, a section head in the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; F. G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; R. A. Abutalybov, and A. F. Dashdamirov, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee department heads; Ye. G. Gurvich, director of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (Azerinform); G. M. Rakhovetskiy, TASS deputy responsible secretary; and D. I. Shikhzamanov, Azerinform deputy director, took part in the discussion.

8802

CSO: 1807/98

INTERNATIONAL

PDPA MISTAKES UNDER AMIN, CORRECTIVE MEASURES UNDER KARMAL CHRONICLED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 84-95

[Article by R. A. Ul'yanovskiy: "The Afghan Revolution at the Current Stage"]

[Text] The Afghan revolution which took place in April 1978 was an anti-feudal, national democratic, and anti-imperialist revolution. It occurred in an extremely backward country where the level of the development of capitalist relations was extremely low, while the basic sphere of the economy--agriculture--was burdened by the numerous fetters of feudal and prefeudal survivals. In the inaccessible areas of central mountainous Afghanistan, in the Afghan Pamir, and among the numerous tribes which inhabit the areas bordering on Pakistan even tribal kinship relations were preserved. Many areas of Afghanistan were only nominally controlled by the Kabul government.

The country's economic backwardness put a powerful stamp on the social structure of Afghan society. This was expressed above all in the fact that the national bourgeoisie, primarily a trade and comprador bourgeoisie, was small and politically weak. It did not have organizations of a general class character and was fractioned and unorganized. Afghanistan's working class, which before the revolution numbered around 300,000 people, including construction workers and those employed in the service sphere, practically did not have its own trade unions and was under the strong influence of a tribal and peasant psychology. There were around 60,000 factory and plant workers. The totally illiterate rural population was under the yoke of a small number of landowners of the Asian type--absentees who rented their land on a share-cropping basis--and suffered from being without land and from various types of exploitation by feudalists, usurers, and tradesmen. The national intelligentsia which arose during the course of the slow bourgeois evolution felt their country's social and economic backwardness most acutely and became the carrier of diverse political ideas, including those of a left radical character.

The present article examines the disposition of the class forces which accomplished the revolution, its further development along the path of social and economic transformations, and the role of the People's Democratic Party in carrying through and defending the revolution against internal and external enemies.

An important specific feature of Afghan society--and this should be given especial emphasis--was the existence in its structure of a numerous Islamic clergy which exercised a profound influence on the population and on political processes in the country. Its reactionary right wing was hostile to any changes and innovations. Attempts by individual liberal bourgeois reformists from among the representatives of the ruling classes to speed up the development of the country in a capitalist direction came up against the fierce resistance of conservative forces.

In characterizing Afghan society on the eve of the revolution it is also necessary to have its variegated ethnic composition in mind, the existence of numerous inter-national and inter-tribal contradictions which were engendered in the final analysis by social factors, and also the ruling dynasty's policy aimed at absolutely securing the dominant positions in the state apparatus of the Pushtun feudal-tribal aristocracy and the large commercial bourgeoisie. It was this, essentially, small elite which managed in its own interests all of the country's affairs, both domestic and foreign political affairs.

"There is no question," said the General Secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal, "that the 1978 April revolution was a logical reply to the people's needs and the result of a long period of development by our society. The victory of the revolution in Afghanistan, a backward, semi-feudal and pre-feudal country, became possible thanks to the will and broad, disinterested support of the industrious people of our country, and thanks to the change in the correlation of forces on the international arena in favor of peace, freedom, national independence, democracy, social justice, and the social progress of the peoples of the world."¹

At the same time, it has to be noted that the Afghan revolution occurred under difficult circumstances. From the point of view of its international position, Afghanistan had long been an object of intense attention from the imperialist forces. The repeated attempts to draw this country into the orbit of anti-Soviet blocs ended in failure thanks to the actions of Soviet diplomacy and the policy of nonalignment which was pursued by the Afghan ruling circles which were conscious of the impossibility of a different course given the direct contiguity of the USSR and India and the active expansionism of the Shah's Iran and of pro-American Pakistan which was a member of two aggressive blocs--SEATO and SENTO. Its nearness to the USSR, as was repeatedly noted by Afghanistan's leaders, had always been a favorable factor in the development of Afghan society, since it gave it the possibility of using the fruits of mutually advantageous political and economic cooperation with one of the most developed states of the world.

The policy of the development of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, at whose sources V. I. Lenin presided, was and continues to be an important political factor in the struggle of the Afghan people for independence and national sovereignty, and against imperialism and hegemonism.

Lenin's letters and his meetings and conversations with representatives of Afghanistan, especially his messages to the Afghan people of 27 May and 27 November 1919, laid the foundation for the negotiations which began in 1920 in Kabul and which led to the conclusion in 1921 of the first equal treaty between the RSFSR and Afghanistan.

". . . we are happy to observe," V. I. Lenin wrote, "that the first friendship treaty which the Afghan people has concluded was a treaty with Russia.

We are confident that our most sincere wish will be realized and that Russia will remain forever the first friend of the Great Afghan State for the benefit of the two peoples."²

Emphasizing the importance of Soviet-Afghan relations in our time, Babrak Karmal said: "From the moment of the establishment of Afghanistan's independence in 1919 the history of our country has repeatedly shown that the Soviet Union was, is, and always will be a genuine and real friend of our people."³

Under the circumstances of the difficult international situation, the Soviet Union's aid is becoming even more important for Afghanistan. "We," L. I. Brezhnev said, "shall stand firmly on guard over the interests of the security of both of our states and shall fulfill our international duty to the Afghan people and to its government led by Comrade Babrak Karmal in full accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter."⁴

The April revolution coincided in time with a tendency which had occurred earlier in the United States to withdraw from the policy of detente, with the rebirth in a number of imperialist countries of the political conceptions of the "cold war," and with an exacerbation of the contradictions between the forces of imperialism and the socialist camp. This created an unfavorable international background for the development of the Afghan revolution and led to attempts by imperialism and its allies to smother it by means of arms.

Its location in the neighborhood of such states as Pakistan, Iran, and China can be cited as being among the unfavorable foreign political factors for Afghanistan. Since the April revolution, influential groupings in these countries have been following the lead of anti-Afghan policy and striving to influence the course of social and political processes in Afghanistan for their own benefit. In effect, their efforts today also amount to attempts to undermine Soviet-Afghan friendship, create a new center of tensions in this region, and put an end to the April revolution by destroying Afghanistan's progressive-patriotic forces.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which was created on 1 January 1965 was the leading and directing force of the April revolution. It brought together in its ranks a part of the radical Afghan intelligentsia, certain representatives of the progressive officer corps and of state employees, and a section of the progressive workers and students.

Soon after the newspaper KHAL'K (THE PEOPLE), which was published by the party, published the Program of the PDPA. It validated the necessity for the creation in Afghanistan of a national democratic government based on a broad front of all of the progressive and democratic forces, including the national bourgeoisie, for the realization of radical reforms directed toward non-capitalist development. The party's Program reflected a political perspective rather than an existing reality.

The petty bourgeois character of the party's social composition, internal disagreements on questions of a tactical character, the poor acquaintance of many party members with scientific revolutionary theory, and other reasons led to the fact that by 1967 the party had split. The split in the party inflicted damage upon its activities.

From 1965 through 1973 both factions of the PDPA took active part in the political struggle. During this period the party organized more than 2,000 meetings, demonstrations, and strikes. Representatives of the PDPA were also members of the royal Parliament. Toward the end of the 1960's the total membership of the PDPA comprised only several thousand people. Party organizations which had been created in the army played a large role in the overthrow in 1973 of the Afghan monarchy and the establishment of a Republican administration led by the King's cousin Mukhammed Daud. The PDPA supported the program of reforms which was announced by Daud, however, it was never put into practice on account of the opposition of the feudal clerical forces and Daud's fear of strengthening the positions of the progressive elements.

Under the influence of international imperialist circles and their allies in the Moslem world, Daud, who had established a regime of personal power in the country, began preparations for the complete elimination of the PDPA. The alarming situation which was developing accelerated the organizational reunification of the two factions of the party. In March 1977 an agreement was reached on the restoration of unity. In July 1977 a unification conference of the PDPA took place. It adopted a decision on the organizational reunification of the factions and on the development of a program of joint action. A CC of the PDPA consisting of 30 people, and a Politburo and Secretariat of the CC were created. The conference considered the question of the removal of the dictatorial regime of M. Daud.

During the course of the conference, Kh. Amin, who had been enlisted in its work, undermined the unity of the party and opposed the unification of the illegal party organizations of the two factions which were operating in Afghanistan's armed forces. The decisions of the July (1977) conference of the CC and the newly begun process of the restoration of the party's unity actively assisted its work aimed at the mobilization of all of the democratic and patriotic forces of Afghan society against the dictatorship of M. Daud.

The armed uprising of 27 April 1978 which was carried out by the party's military organizations swept away the Daud regime relatively bloodlessly, and Afghanistan was proclaimed a Democratic Republic. The supreme agency of power--the Revolu-

tionary Council--was headed by N. M. Taraki, and his first deputy was B. Karmal. Prominent representatives of the PDPA became members of the government. In view of the fundamental importance of the unity of the party for the fate of the revolution, a special decision of the Politburo of the CC of the PDPA which was adopted in May 1978 prohibited any factional struggle in the party and even the mentioning of the names of the former party groups.

The new government's program was set forth on 9 May 1978. It envisaged the elimination of economic backwardness and of feudal and prefeudal relations in the village, a strengthening of the state sector, and a rise in the workers' standard of living. Thus, what was involved were the tasks of the national democratic stage of the revolution, which under Afghan conditions was the only correct one.

However, some of the PDPA leaders put forward rash slogans in their statements, frightening the allies of the revolution with them. Thus, the orientation came into practice that the government's goal consisted of the creation of a socialist society. The official interpretation of the significance of the April revolution overstated it as a model for other Asian countries, and as the second most important phenomenon in world history after the October Revolution in Russia. Amin, who had been appointed in the first revolutionary government to the posts of prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, put forward the in no way justified thesis regarding the existence in Afghanistan of a dictatorship of the proletariat in a feudal society, regarding this as his "contribution" to Marxism-Leninism.

The tasks of a general democratic character which had been proclaimed by the PDPA objectively expressed the interests of the major part of Afghanistan's population--not only the working class, but also the peasantry, artisans, tradesmen, intelligentsia, and national bourgeoisie. In this way, there was a basis for the creation at this stage of the revolution of the united front of all of the democratic and national forces of society which had been envisaged by the party's Program and which would have created a broad social base for the revolutionary power. However, the then party leadership did not show the necessary determination in creating such a front. It was already being emphasized in the first statements by certain PDPA leaders that the party had seized state power without anybody's help and, for that reason, did not intend to share it with anyone. Attempts by a number of democratic and liberal organizations which had existed in Afghanistan before the revolution to establish contacts with the PDPA ended in failure. The sectarian approach of the previous party leadership to the problem of a national front did not foster the drawing of broad democratic forces into the channel of the revolutionary process. Negative consequences also resulted from the ignoring of the existence of inter-national differences in society, and from statements to the effect that the nationalities question had already been solved in the country. This had a negative effect on the situation in areas populated by national minorities, and it provided a ground for enemies of the revolution to play upon national contradictions.

During the course of 1978-1979, the realization of a number of important social and economic measures was begun in Afghanistan: In accordance with a decree, the peasants were freed from the burden of debts to landowners and money-lenders; during the first stage of the agrarian reform, all land in excess of six hectares was taken without compensation from landowners and distributed gratis among 296,000 families of landless peasants; the burdensome purchase payment for a bride (kalym) was eased; peasant cooperatives and mutual aid funds were created; mass public organizations were developed; and measures to develop education and culture were carried through and courses to eliminate illiteracy began to operate. An important place was assigned to relationships with the clergy. Respect for Islam and for the religious feelings of the population was emphasized, and a number of measures were taken to secure the interests of the middle and lower clergy and of believers.

At the same time, important errors took place in the practical implementation of the reforms, especially in the localities. In this connection, note has to be taken of the absence in the country of an experienced and sufficiently large working class; and of an acute shortage of the necessary number of qualified leaders at all levels. Clan, tribal, local, and religious prejudices took their toll. As a result, important decisions were frequently taken without careful preparations and without a thorough consideration of local conditions, traditions, and religious customs, and haste and an endeavour to leap over stages which are necessary in carrying out reforms were in evidence.

The scope of these errors and their consequences was aggravated by the split in the PDPA which reoccurred as early as 1978 and which subsequently led to the most negative results. Beginning with the middle of 1978, a line aimed at the complete exclusion of the former members of the "Parcham" group from the party and state apparatus could be traced with increasing clarity. Many leaders of the "Parcham" group, including B. Karmal who after the revolution had been deputy general secretary of the CC PDPA, found themselves in a forced emigration. All party and state power gradually became concentrated in the hands of Kh. Amin. Making use of the extreme indecisiveness of Taraki and boosting his cult of personality in a subtle way, Kh. Amin embarked upon the planned elimination of all of those who stood in his way toward personal power. Amin's adventurist and ambitious plans, and his conscious criminal activity which was directed toward splitting the party were encouraged and skillfully directed by the forces of foreign and domestic counter-revolution.

In September 1979 Amin succeeded in removing N. M. Taraki. The PDPA became increasingly transformed into an instrument of Amin's personal policies, and was losing its role as the political organization of Afghanistan's workers. The party was swamped by adventurist and petty bourgeois tendencies, and by leftish demagoguery and dogmatism. Amin's relatives and supporters were appointed to many important party and state posts. They committed gross violations of revolutionary legality, and carried out repressions against peaceful inhabitants, including those who were loyal to the revolution, and against honest members of the party. The criminal actions of the Amin clique were aggravating the political and economic difficulties which had arisen during the Afghan

revolution, narrowing the revolution's social base, and creating a real danger of the party losing the people's trust.

At first the political opposition to the revolution was small in numbers. It was comprised chiefly of extreme right-wing groups which had been created during the royal period and whose membership consisted of large landowners, sardars, khans, and the leaders of certain tribes, as well as representatives of Afghanistan's right-wing clergy. Many of them had abandoned Afghanistan during the time of Daud, regarding even his moderate reforms as too radical. However, as the process of revolutionary transformations deepened in Afghanistan, and, especially, in connection with the beginning of the agrarian transformations, the ranks of the political opposition to the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan began to increase on the basis of those social groups whose interests were being infringed upon during the course of the revolution. Along with this, on account of the unwarranted repressions and gross errors, and also as a result of a worsening of the economic and domestic political situation in the country, the revolution began to lose the support of a section of the middle and petty bourgeoisie, the clergy, the intelligentsia, officials, officers, and also of some peasants, artisans, and nomads. The emigration of Afghans to Pakistan, Iran, and other countries which began after the revolution presented a favorable environment for the unification of the ranks of the counter-revolution.

Afghanistan's pro-Maoists met the April revolution with hostility. Considering the fact that the Western flank of Chinese penetration into Asia was right next to Afghanistan and seeing in the Afghan revolution a danger to its hegemonist plans in this area of the world, China has provided and continues to provide active aid to the Afghan counter-revolution. With the help of Beijing, in January 1979 an attempt was made to unite the scattered groups of Afghan pro-Maoists. Their congress which was held illegally in Herat defined the overthrow of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as a program task.

The Islamic reaction for which the events of April 1978 were to a substantial extent a surprise began to gradually consolidate its forces by means of forming blocs with all of the elements which were in opposition to the new order. As early as May 1978 counter-revolutionary leaders had created on the territory of Pakistan, close to the border of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, their first two large bases for an armed struggle against the Afghan revolution. Basing themselves on the extensive financial and military aid and support of the imperialist powers, above all the United States, and also of China, Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt, the ring-leaders of the Afghan counter-revolutionary emigration began an active struggle against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A broad campaign to mobilize counter-revolutionary forces was begun with the goal of creating bandit formations and having them penetrate into Afghanistan; and a slanderous propaganda campaign was developed whose victims were many fanatically religious, illiterate, deprived, and politically undeveloped Afghans who were connected with the feudal and tribal system. The counter-revolutionary

leaders' plans were fostered by the unjustified repressions which were being carried out on orders from Kh. Amin in the areas bordering upon Pakistan. Instead of the traditional defenders of the border with Pakistan, Amin's adventurist policy placed accomplices of the rebels in the zone of the mountain tribes.

After undergoing training outside of Pakistan, counter-revolutionary bands were then moved onto the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. By the end of 1979 these armed counter-revolutionary detachments were already operating in 18 of the 26 provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). Their diversionary and terrorist actions cost many Afghan citizens their lives, and inflicted substantial damage upon the country's economy.

The leaders of the counter-revolution saw their chief goal in destabilizing, undermining, and then overthrowing the revolutionary order. For this reason, they tried with their actions to keep Afghanistan in a constant state of tension, to create every possible kind of difficulty for the accomplishment of social and economic measures, and to create an atmosphere of uncertainty and fear among the population. The realization of these plans was seriously hindered by the contradictions on political and tactical questions which existed in the counter-revolutionary camp, and by a sharp struggle for leadership and a mutual distrust among the circles of the foreign emigration. In an undeclared war against the DRA, the United States and its allies made considerable efforts to unite the Afghan counter-revolution, to increase its effectiveness, and also to create favorable conditions for supplying it with weapons and getting it into Afghanistan.

The ring-leaders of the counter-revolution and their sponsors were especially counting upon the disintegration of the Afghan army and of the party-state apparatus of the DRA. In its social composition, the Afghan army was not homogeneous: Its officer corps contained quite a few sons of rich families, while the soldiers and non-commissioned officers were dominated by representatives of the poor and average strata of society. From the point of view of its national composition, the armed forces, especially in their command echelon, had always been manned unevenly. Representatives of the country's basic nationality--Pushtuns--predominated. And it cannot be ignored that some of the officers and soldiers were under the influence of the reactionary "Moslem Brotherhood" group and of Afghan Maoists.

After the proclamation of the DRA, the army remained almost untouched. Even during the pre-April period, Amin had put forward the thesis that the army had become a "people's" army thanks to the fact that representatives of the PDPA were working in it, and that it was a bearer of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, insufficient consideration was given to the factor of the social heterogeneity of the army, and the task was not set of renewing and reeducating its officer cadres and of carrying out extensive explanatory and political educational work among the troops. With the creation after the revolution of political organizers in the army, ideological work in it became stronger; however, its effectiveness was quite low. Many of the army

commanders were disoriented by the externally revolutionary but essentially provocational directives which issued from Amin and his supporters. The low level of political training, the extreme religiousness and downtrodden nature of the masses of soldiers, and the social heterogeneity of the servicemen were taken into account by the counter-revolutionary groups which conducted intensive work to demoralize the ranks of the army.

A destructive influence was exercised on the army by the split in the PDPA which had begun in the summer of 1978 and had led to a renewal of a factional struggle which was demoralizing the army. Right up until the end of 1979 around 10 mass purges were carried out in the army, which led to a serious weakening of the officer corps. Taking advantage of the factional struggle, Kh. Amin and his supporters succeeded in a brief period of time in occupying important key positions in the army and in the security agencies. Amin's struggle for the leadership of the army and the mass purges and repressions against dissatisfied servicemen were weakening discipline and the very foundations of political educational work among the soldiers and officers and, consequently, the army's fighting capacity. Hostile propaganda was undermining the morale of the soldiers and was leading to desertions and to the demoralization of military units. Inter-national contradictions had also become exacerbated in the army officer corps.

In trying to prevent possible actions by the army against his regime, Kh. Amin scattered units which he regarded as unreliable among remote provinces, thereby stripping the front of the struggle against the armed counter-revolution. Kh. Amin's incorrect line in relation to the Pushtu tribes also helped to weaken the army. The tribal militias which had long been formed on a voluntary basis ceased subordinating themselves to the army command. Taken together, all of these circumstances had resulted in the fact that by the end of 1979 the Afghan army was demoralized and was not capable of defending the gains of the April revolution and of preserving the integrity of the country and the sovereignty of the state.

The military situation was exercising a negative influence on the country's economic life. On account of the actions of the interventionists and the rebels, many industrial enterprises ceased operations. In line with security considerations, operations were halted at many objects of Soviet-Afghan cooperation and specialists were recalled home. A decrease occurred in the areas sown to grain crops. A shortage of food occurred in a number of areas of the country. The deterioration of the work of the state apparatus which had been weakened by purges and repressions had a negative influence on the condition of the Afghan economy. Careerists and bribe-takers who had gotten in with the party and risen to the surface thanks to their clan connections with Amin and his entourage made their way into many posts.

As a result of the increased expenditures to maintain the army and of decreased receipts from domestic sources, the state budget had developed strains. Its deficit exceeded five billion Afghanis, which resulted in the necessity of resorting to monetary emissions. This, in its turn, created the conditions

for the development of inflationary processes and for price increases for the most important consumer goods. It can be said that in the DRA during this period a favorable soil was being created for the hostile activities of the counter-revolution. The economic difficulties of the DRA were also complicated by the fact that after the 1978 revolution the country had in fact become the object of an economic blockade by the imperialist countries and their allies.

An especially grave situation had been created in the area of transportation, 95 percent of which was in the hands of private owners. The counter-revolution selected this branch of the economy as one of its main targets: Trucks were destroyed, bridges were blown up, and drivers were exterminated. As a result of the lack of security on the roads, the average daily movement of freight from Afghan ports located on the Soviet-Afghan border had decreased by 10 times at the end of 1979. A serious threat hung over the Afghan revolution. The Afghan state was on the verge of disintegration and of the loss of its sovereignty. Interventionists began to cross the border from Pakistan into Afghanistan. The imperialists and their minions were preparing aggression, and undeclared war, seeking to make gains at the cost of the weakened country and, through its territory, to approach the borders of Soviet Central Asia.

The negative processes in the development of the situation in Afghanistan, the deepening split in the PDPA, and the preparations of the aggressive forces on the territory of Pakistan gave rise to a growing anxiety in the Soviet people. From the first days of the April revolution, the CPSU and the Soviet government had provided it with comprehensive aid: At the request of the Afghan government, specialists were sent to the DRA to provide assistance in organizing the operations of state institutions and departments, and there was increased aid for the Afghan people in the field of economic development, cultural construction, and the strengthening of the country's defense capacities. The relations of fraternal friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the USSR and the DRA were consolidated in a Friendship, Good Neighbor, and Cooperation Treaty which was signed in Moscow in December 1978.⁵

This treaty is of especial importance for Afghanistan, since it reliably serves the country's national interests. It is in accordance with this document that the Soviet Union has been providing extensive economic, political, and military support for the just cause of the Afghan revolution. At the signing of the treaty the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "The Soviet Union and Afghanistan are good neighbors. This is already a tradition. The foundations of the equal and friendly relations between us were laid 60 years ago by the great Lenin. Time has convincingly shown how well these relations accord with the fundamental interests of both of our countries."⁶

After the forces of domestic and foreign counter-revolution had become especially active and had decided to count on direct armed intervention in order to overthrow the people's democratic system, at the request of the Afghan government, the USSR introduced a limited contingent of its forces into Afghanistan. Their

only purpose in coming is to provide help to the Afghan people and the Afghan armed forces in repelling armed aggression from the outside and defending the independence and sovereignty of the country.

The legitimacy of such actions follows not only from the sovereign rights of Afghanistan, and not only from the treaty in effect between our countries, but also from the generally recognized norms of international law, particularly the UN Charter. The right to self-defense, and the right to appeal to friendly countries for help is obvious, and it is recognized by all states. However, in this case the imperialist, reactionary press, the Chinese hegemonists, and also certain anti-democratic circles in the region started a noisy campaign directed both against Afghanistan and against the Soviet Union. They made use of the so-called "Afghan question"⁷ as a convenient pretext for creating complications in the international situation and for undermining the process of detente.

In slandering the Afghan revolution and the Soviet Union, imperialist propaganda has the purpose of maintaining tensions in the region and becoming even more active militarily. "They slander us," L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, "although they know very well that neither Afghanistan nor the Soviet Union have any plans directed against third countries and their interests, and that Soviet aid to Afghanistan has only one goal: the stopping of the military intervention against the Afghan revolution and of all forms of imperialist interference in Afghan affairs."⁸

In conversations with the Soviet leadership, the leaders of the DRA repeatedly raised the question of the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. Beginning with March 1979 these requests were made by them repeatedly. But, in view of the international situation, and hoping that the Afghan leadership would be able to cope with its difficulties independently, the Soviet government refrained from satisfying Afghanistan's request. And only at the end of December 1979 when it became obvious that the dimensions of the foreign aggression had dangerously increased and that the interventionist forces were endeavouring to dismember Afghanistan as a centralized state and thereby provide themselves with access to the southern border of the Soviet Union, receiving compensation in this way for the lost American bases in Iran, the USSR was compelled to satisfy the requests of the Afghan side and introduce a limited contingent of its forces into the DRA.

It should be said that the decision to send Soviet forces into Afghanistan was taken even before the discredited Amin leadership which had isolated itself from the party and people was replaced by a healthy nucleus of the CC of the PDPA. This means that the arrival of the Soviet contingent in Afghanistan and the change in the leadership in Afghanistan were two events which did not have a premeditated character and that their coincidence in time was accidental. One thing is completely obvious: The Soviet forces were sent into Afghanistan at the request of the government of that country in its various compositions.

In providing help to Afghanistan, the Soviet Union was proceeding not only from the obligations it had undertaken in the Treaty between the USSR and Afghanistan, but was also taking account of Article 51 of the UN Charter which gives states the rights to collective and individual self-defense. Given the fact that an exceptionally dangerous situation had developed in the DRA in which the question was of whether an independent Afghanistan was to exist or not to exist, to leave the Afghan revolution without internationalist help and support would mean to condemn it to inevitable destruction and to permit an access to hostile imperialist forces to the Soviet border. It is clear that the Soviet Union could not remain aloof.

On 27 December 1979 the party's healthy forces, led by B. Karmal who had returned in October 1979 from emigration, overthrew Amin's regime of personal power. A new stage of the development of the April revolution began. The PDPA was faced with difficult tasks connected with the necessity of reviewing its tactics in the revolution in conformity with its national democratic stage, freeing itself from leftish deviations in policy and in the practical issues of state and economic construction, and uniting all of the country's patriotic forces into a single national front for the defense of the revolution against domestic and foreign reaction. Two chief and closely interconnected issues were of the acutest nature--the overcoming of the split in the party and the restoration of trust in it by the various social strata and, first of all, the workers. The resolution of these issues proved to be a difficult matter.

At the First Plenum of the CC of the PDPA which was held on 28 December 1979, Babrak Karmal was unanimously elected as general secretary of the party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and prime minister of the DRA. Representatives of the former "Khal'k" and "Parcham" groups became members of the newly formed top party agencies. The very first speeches of the party leaders posed the restoration of the organic unity of the PDPA as an immediate and vitally important task. The April 1980 (Second) Plenum of the CC PDPA was devoted to the questions of the unity and the fundamental problems of the development of the revolution. New party By-Laws were adopted at it, which proclaimed the PDPA a "party of a new type, and the vanguard of the working class and of all of the toilers" of Afghanistan. It was emphasized in the By-Laws that the "PDPA bases its activities on the principles of scientific revolutionary theory."⁹

The "Theses of the CC of the PDPA on the Occasion of the Second Anniversary of the April Revolution" became the temporary party program and its most important political document. It provided a principled and critical evaluation of the events of the first stage of the revolution's development and mapped out tasks in the field of domestic and foreign policy. The constitutional foundations of the state were consolidated in the "Basic Principles of the DRA." The chief tasks were regarded to be: the smashing of the intervention, the elimination of the domestic counter-revolution, and the establishment of civic peace in the country, a fundamental strengthening of the people's army and militia, the formation of local agencies of power, and the organizational formation of a National Fatherland Front.

After 27 December 1979 the PDPA accomplished quite a bit in the field of party construction and of the organization of party work: A CC apparatus which until then had not existed, and also party agencies in all provincial centers and in many cities, districts, and counties were created, and their structures and functions were worked out. A great deal of attention has been devoted to the training and registration of cadres, and a schedule of cadre appointments and transfers has been developed. In Kabul an Institute of Social Sciences with the rights of a Higher Party School has been organized at the CC PDPA. The training of party cadres for the PDPA is also being conducted in the countries of the socialist commonwealth. A census of party members has been conducted. The party consists of more than 60,000 people. Most of the party members are workers of the state apparatus, servicemen, representatives of the intelligentsia, and advanced workers and peasants of whom there are around 20 percent in the PDPA.

Babrak Karmal's visit to the USSR in October 1980 and the participation by a PDPA delegation in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress were of great importance for increasing the party's prestige within the country and abroad. During the course of the meetings and conversations in Moscow, there were discussions of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, and of the tasks of our states in the defense of the gains of the April revolution against the intrigues of outside aggressive forces. These visits were given a positive evaluation by the 4th and 5th Plenums of the CC PDPA which took place in November 1980 and in March 1981.

The chief direction of the PDPA's activities continues to be ensuring the solid unity of the party, a struggle against intervention and counter-revolution, and the organization of people's power in the localities. The tasks which are connected with this were discussed by the July (1980, Third) Plenum of the CC PDPA at which the chief issue was the most rapid defeat of the interventionists and band of rebels and the establishment of people's power in Afghanistan's districts and provinces.

In accordance with a plan which was worked out, the country has been divided into eight "zones of responsibility" in which operational headquarters have been created. Authorized representatives of the CC PDPA and of the Revolutionary Council have been placed in the leadership of the "zones." Not only are military operations against the interventionists and the rebels carried out within the "zones," but also, and this is extremely important, work is conducted to create agencies of local power and party committees, and propaganda and socio-economic measures are carried out. Thus, the people's power and the party strive to consolidate the results of military operations with political, administrative, and social measures.

Thanks to the measures which have been taken, during the last two years it has been possible to defeat large bands of diversionists and to clean them out of many of the country's districts. However, some territory in inaccessible areas is still under the control of the rebels. After having suffered defeats, the enemy changed its tactics and shifted to actions by small groups operating from ambush and to tactics of terror and diversion. As a rule, the rebels

avoid clashes with the army, camouflage themselves in populated points as local inhabitants, conduct active anti-government propaganda, and try to penetrate into the party and state apparatus and the army.

During the last year-and-a-half, the aid given to the domestic counter-revolution from abroad has had a tendency to increase. The band's weapons are changing, and modern types of infantry and anti-tank weapons are appearing. The interventionist forces and rebel detachments move into Afghanistan from Pakistan where there are around 50 bandit group training camps, and from Iran whose territory contains around 15 diversionist-terrorist training points for Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The financing of the subversive activities against the DRA is carried out by Pakistan, China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and a number of countries of the West. Recently, President Reagan of the United States stated his intention to openly help the Afghan rebels with weapons.

As a result of the unceasing attempts to destabilize the situation in Afghanistan, the government of B. Karmal has been devoting a great deal of attention to expanding the regime's social base, and to strengthening the army and the security agencies. The material and technical supply level for the Afghan armed forces has been improving, and the level of their organization and discipline has been rising. Border troops and Tsarandoy battalions (internal troops) have been created, and detachments of tribal militia, detachments for the defense of the revolution, and voluntary formations of party and youth organization activists are being formed. A new law on military duty has been adopted which has the task of increasing the flow of fresh forces into the army.

The government of the DRA is making great efforts to expand and strengthen its social base and to attract to its side those groups and strata of society which have withdrawn from the revolution or are occupying a wait-and-see position. During the past year-and-a-half, measures have been taken to attract experienced specialists into the state apparatus, and to improve the material situation of workers and peasants and of certain categories of the lower and middle clergy; active work is being carried out among the tribes which inhabit the areas bordering on Pakistan, and there have been created representative organizations of the creative intelligentsia, a Consultative Council attached to the government in which representatives of private national capital and of the artisans participate, and a Union of Afghan Cooperative Societies. An amnesty has been carried out. The country's leadership has repeatedly called upon people who left the country for abroad under the influence of hostile propaganda to return to Afghanistan and begin peaceful labor. Thousands of deceived Afghans have returned to their homeland and are continuing to return.

Afghanistan's economic situation continues to be difficult. By the end of 1981, the overall damage which had been inflicted upon the economy of the DRA by the counter-revolution came to around five billion afghanis. There are many difficulties which are hindering the accomplishment of the task of improving the population's standard of living. Nevertheless, there has been a substantial increase in the wages of workers. The second stage of the agrarian and water reforms has begun. The need for improving the work of the state apparatus

is being felt more and more sharply. The international situation concerning Afghanistan also continues to be difficult. The noise about the so-called "Afghan question" which was created by the imperialist circles themselves continues. Since January 1980 this "question" has been repeatedly put on the agenda of the UN General Assembly. It was used by the opponents of detente to undermine the Madrid meeting. This question has been discussed repeatedly at conferences of Islamic countries. An attempt was made to use it to torpedo a conference of unaligned countries in Delhi, but it failed. The "Afghan question" is being used by the United States as a pretext for increasing American military might in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and as a means for justifying aid to Pakistan in order to turn it into a military and political base against progressive Afghanistan and the USSR and India.

Despite the clear failure of attempts to put pressure on the Soviet Union, including the use of sanctions, the reactionary forces, and, first of all, the United States, have not parted with their intentions of compelling the Soviet government to give up its support of the April revolution, to withdraw its limited military contingent from Afghanistan, and to allow the Afghan people to be torn to pieces by the interventionist forces and reaction.

Together with its Afghan friends, the Soviet Union continues to take measures to achieve a political solution to the Afghan situation on the basis of the well-known 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 statements of the government of the DRA and with regard to the new Soviet initiatives contained in the Summary Report of the CC CPSU to the 26th Party Congress. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev formulated the principles of such a political settlement with exceeding clarity at the congress: "As for the Soviet military contingent, we will be prepared to withdraw it with the agreement of the Afghan government. In order for this to happen, the sending of counter-revolutionary bands into Afghanistan must be completely stopped. This has to be fixed by agreements between Afghanistan and its neighbors. Reliable guarantees are needed that there will be no new intervention. This is the principled position of the Soviet Union, and we shall adhere to it firmly!"¹⁰

The processes which have been occurring in the DRA, especially after the new stage of the development of the April revolution, convincingly testify to the fact that the people's power is meeting with ever increasing support and understanding from the broad masses of the workers and from the country's entire population. One of the most vivid examples of the growing mass support for the revolution is the creation of the National Fatherland Front in which all of the strata of Afghan society are represented: trade union members, the democratic youth and women, patriotic employees, the intelligentsia, the clergy, the merchant class, artisans, and tribes. The agencies of people's power are gradually becoming stronger, the republic's economic level is being maintained, the process of carrying out the agrarian and water reforms is taking place, legality and law and order are being established, and considerable successes have been achieved in the elimination of illiteracy and in the emancipation of women. The process of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan is acquiring an increasingly irreversible character.

Aimed at the construction of a new national democratic society in Afghanistan, at the elimination of the survivals of feudalism, at the accomplishment of social and economic transformations in the interests of the country's workers, at the development of the national economy and culture, and at improving the well-being of the people, the April revolution has been making good progress, despite the unceasing intrigues of its enemies in the person of imperialism, hegemonism, and international reaction. "The support by the mighty Soviet Union for the heroic struggle of the freedom loving Afghan people," B. Karmal has said, "is truly invaluable. . . . We have repeatedly stated and state now that without this support there would not be a revolutionary, free, independent, and unaligned Afghanistan."¹¹

On 14-15 March of this year the CC of the PDPA held its first national party conference, the first since the victory of the 1978 April revolution. The conference adopted a "Program of Action," that is, a temporary PDPA program for the next 3-5 years, and a special appeal to the entire population of Afghanistan containing a call to put an end this year to the intervention by foreign enemies and to the domestic reaction. These are documents of great historic importance. They reflected the growing process of the strengthening of the party's unity and of its authority among the people, and the gradual unification of the people around the popular democratic regime. The conference demonstrated that the April revolution was a lawful result of the entire preceding development of Afghan society, and that the People's Democratic Party has been and continues to be its leading force.

No matter how zealous world reaction and its accomplices has been, and no matter how hard all of the enemies of the Afghan people have tried, the April revolution is successfully moving forward. And although to date there has been no secession of the intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs by the imperialist and reactionary forces, the revolution which is uniting the masses of the working people, creating a new social structure and a new statehood, and moving medieval Afghanistan along the path of social progress continues. And it is time for those who are weaving conspiracies and organizing intervention and uprisings against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to understand that no matter how much they attempt to prevent the Afghan people from moving along the path of independence and progress, their reactionary endeavours are doomed to failure.

FOOTNOTES

1. PRAVDA, 17 October 1980.
2. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 52, pp 318-319.
3. PRAVDA, 17 October 1980.
4. Ibid.

5. L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course. Speeches, Greetings, Articles, and Memoirs," Vol 7, Moscow, 1979, p 548.
6. Ibid.
7. PRAVDA, 17 October 1980.
8. L. I. Brezhnev, op. cit., Vol 8, p 459.
9. "By-Laws of the PDPA," Kabul, p 31.
10. "Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress," Moscow, 1981, p 13.
11. PRAVDA, 16 December 1981.

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INTERNATIONAL

OFFICIALS AT CONFERENCE ON AFRO-ASIAN REVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 May 82 p 1

[Article: "The Conference Has Completed Its Work"]

[Text] On 28 May, an all-union scientific conference entitled "The General Laws and the Specific Features in the Development of the Revolutionary Process in the Liberated Countries of Africa and Asia", which took place in Tbilisi, completed its work. Reports, which were devoted to the importance of universal peace as a determining condition for the economic and social development of Afro-Asian countries and others, were presented during the final plenary session.

In summing up the results of the conference, A. A. Gromyko, the chairman of its organizing committee, director of the African Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted the large and fruitful work which had been done by its participants. More than 80 reports and speeches, which contained an analysis of the nature of the revolutionary processes which are taking place in Afro-Asian countries during the present stage and an analysis of the growing importance of their role in the world political area, were heard during the conference. He announced that a large collective monograph, which would contain the conference material, would be prepared for publication in the Georgian "Metsniyereba" Publishing House.

A. A. Gromyko expressed his deep gratitude to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the government of the republic and the Georgian Academy of Sciences for the good organization of the conference.

A. P. Sakvarelidze, the head of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee department for science and educational institutions, was present at the closing of the conference.

* * *

E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, met with A. A. Gromyko, the chairman of the conference organizing committee, director of the African Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and had a discussion with him.

A. B. Sakvarelidze, the head of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee department of science and educational institutions, took part in the discussion.

INTERNATIONAL

'NO FIRST USE' PLEDGE WOULD BRING BACK 'MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION'

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 17 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Gennady Gerasimo, NOVOSTI special correspondent, New York:
"Soviet Union Disavows First Strike"]

[Text] "The no-first use of nuclear arms declaration by the Soviet Union is so far the only event of importance at the UN General Assembly Second Special Session on Disarmament." I was told this by Professor of Universite de Geneve Johan Galtung of Norway, who came to New York as a consultant of an organization attached to the United Nations.

"This is an extraordinary important breakthrough, a real substantive contribution to the reduction of the danger of nuclear war." I heard this opinion from Richard Falk, Professor of International Law in Princeton University.

Indeed, many of those who spoke in general debate stressed the need for taking concrete measures and effective decisions. It is not enough just to describe the current situation, drawing a contrast between billions of dollars wasted on the arms race and the misfortunes besetting the Third World, or calculating the amount of TNT per capita. It is not enough to follow this description by expressing the hope that participants in the session will display the necessary political will, common sense and foresight.

The Soviet Union has displayed these for an umpteenth time now.

What Leonid Brezhnev announced to the greatest satisfaction of the participants in the General Assembly is a concrete pledge and an appeal to others to follow suit. If other nuclear powers adopted similar commitments, the Soviet initiative would develop into an action tantamount to an overall ban on the use of nuclear weapons, a ban which is favoured by the overwhelming majority of the world's nations. In his message to the Special Session Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev voiced the hope that this would be the case.

Says Johan Galtung: Now its up for NATO countries to decide. If President Reagan accepts the proposal of President Brezhnev in his speech to the General Assembly, mankind will be able to heave a sigh of relief. In this case the entire peace movement would award Reagan with applause. But if he does not

accept the proposal, the world will see even better wherein lies the main threat to peace. The peace forces will increase their pressure on the United States.

Agrees Richard Falk: The US, just as its allies, will be subjected to growing pressure intended to make them reciprocate. But still one must be on the alert. Importantly, the Soviet commitment makes no reservations about compensation, that is, about conventional buildup.

Falk's remark reflects the polemics launched in the US over the no-first use of nuclear weapons. Everything started with the publication by the FOREIGN AFFAIRS last spring of an article by George Kennan, Robert MacNamara, McGeorge Bundy and Gerard Smith. These prominent authorities recommended that the US study in real earnest the opportunity of taking a no-first-use pledge. The Administration dismissed this advice out of hand, but its argument that the threat of an American first nuclear strike was needed to offset the alleged Soviet "superiority" in conventional weapons did not seem convincing to many. After all, rough parity exists in conventional forces as well.

The point is that the Administration is reluctant to curtail its new nuclear programmes aimed at the development of first-strike weapons, like the MX or Pershing-2s, or Cruise missiles, for that matter. Although the latter are relatively "slow", they can create a surprise effect since their low-level flight enables them to elude radar.

Meanwhile, renunciation of first-strike strategy would mean, if viewed in the context of military construction, renunciation of plans for providing logistical support for preventive warfare, for a pre-emptive strike, or nuclear blitzkrieg. This would mean the return to the concept of "mutual assured destruction," according to which the sides deter each other from attack by the threat of devastating retaliation. The already available nuclear arsenals, which now possess the necessary degree of invulnerability, are more than enough for this.

The Soviet Union stresses that if there is no first strike, there will be no retaliation. Moreover, disavowal of a first strike paves the way to cuts in nuclear arsenals, since, as US experts also note, the forces of retribution may be reduced. After all, one submarine alone can hit 160 targets.

Among other things, the commitment taken now by the USSR aims at building up trust among nations. Any talk about a "Soviet threat" is becoming even more pointless, while the atmosphere of the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments is getting better.

The Soviet Union also made other initiatives at the session in New York. It suggested considering the "draft provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction." The draft takes into account the wishes of other states on that score, including the problem of control.

Now others should have their say.

(APN, June 16. In full.)

THE END

NATIONAL

SOLOMENTSEV CALLS FOR STILL GREATER SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS report on proceedings at ceremony conferring Order of Lenin on USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department]

[Text] Novosibirsk, 5 June--The bold state experiment concerning the formation of a strong scientific potential in the east of the country which began 25 years ago was a striking example of our society's huge potential in the accomplishment of large-scale tasks. For successes in scientific research, the training of highly skilled research personnel and a big contribution to the development of Siberia's production forces the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

A ceremonial meeting was held today in Akademgorodok's Scientists' Center devoted to presentation of the high award.

Those assembled enthusiastically elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev honorary presidium.

The meeting was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those present.

To prolonged applause he conveyed to the participants in the ceremonial meeting and the scientists, scientific-technical personnel and graduate students and the department's entire collective cordial congratulations on the high award of the motherland and wishes for new creative accomplishments on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Noting the big achievements of the scientists of the Siberian Department, Leonid Il'ich emphasized that these successes are the result of bold scientific quest and discoveries and selfless work. He expressed confidence that the contribution of Siberia's scientists to the development of national science and the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress would continue to grow continuously.

Having paid particular attention to the importance of the active participation of Siberia's scientific establishments in realization of the USSR Food Program,

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wished the Siberian scientists successful and fruitful work in this nationwide cause.

In accordance with the instructions of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, M.S. Solomentsev said, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have from the first days of the creation of the new state paid constant attention to the development of the country's eastern regions. This fundamental strategic line of the party was also consolidated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The foresight of the brilliant Russian scientist Mikhail Vasil'yevich Lomonosov to the effect that Russian might would grow thanks to Siberia has now acquired concrete visible corroboration. By the will of the party and the labor of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia Siberia has added to the wealth of the country of soviets three-fourths of prospected coal, oil and gas reserves, more than half of potential hydropower resources and industrial timber reserves and a considerable quantity of nonferrous and precious metals, diamonds and arable land.

The party highly appreciates the outstanding role performed by Soviet science in the development of the country's production forces and its eastern regions. Now, when quarter of a century has elapsed since the organization of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department, this major scientific center of the country, it can be clearly seen how wise and farsighted was the decision of the party and the Soviet Government concerning a considerable strengthening of Siberia's scientific-technical potential, how effective the assistance to the new cause on the part of party and state authorities has been and what tremendous attention to the scientific center in Siberia has been and continues to be paid by the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The years that have elapsed have shown convincingly what ardent patriotism, scientific self-sacrifice and enthusiasm have been displayed by the Soviet scientists who resolved at the party's call and the behest of their civic duty to devote themselves to the fine cause of the development of Siberian science.

Having dwelt on the scientific developments of the department's collective, the speaker observed that Siberians have corroborated with concrete deeds the profound meaning of the point made by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev: there is nothing more practical than sound theory.

Together with the big accomplishments of the scientists of the Siberian Department they are faced with many problems which demand solution. Precise reference points of the organization of the work of all Soviet science, including the Siberian Department, were determined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and party Central Committee plenums and revealed in Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's works and speeches.

The spheres of the closest attention of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department are reflected in decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and decisions of the Soviet Government determining the Siberian scientists' long-term and current tasks in close connection with the problems of the development of the region as a most important component of the country's single national economic complex.

It is necessary to continue to provide for the preferential development of fundamental research, which is assisting the formation and considerable growth of our society's scientific potential, serving as a source of fundamentally new technical and technological solutions and leading to a radical transformation of the production forces.

The key problem of the development of our country's economy at the current stage, and this is emphasized in party decisions, is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Soviet society's achievements in this respect are great. They have enabled us over the last 10 years to practically double the volume of material production.

The Siberian scientists are also contributing to scientific-technical progress to a considerable extent. However, it has to be acknowledged that the results of research and discoveries and inventions even do not always receive a production pass sufficiently quickly.

The 26th party congress put forward with all certainty the demand for the closer linkage--economically and organizationally--of scientific research and planning-design work with production. Science's integration with production, the CPSU Central Committee Report said, is an urgent requirement of the current era.

It has to be said to the credit of the department's scientists that they are adopting energetic measures aimed at ensuring that the intersection of science and production not prove an insurmountable barrier. Importance is attached here to the "arrival at the sector". It is essential to continue to search for new forms of the scientific establishments' cooperation with enterprises and organizations and to reduce the time taken to introduce completed scientific research in production. Practice insistently demands the Siberian scientists' closer link with union and republic ministries and departments.

An appreciable singularity of the present stage of the country's development is the shift eastward and northward in the location of the production forces. As you know, there are many reasons for this, and one of them is the big natural potential, to whose disclosure the Siberian scientists' successful search is contributing. Very much still needs to be done for the eastern regions' contribution to the development of the country's national economy to correspond in full to their strong potential.

The extractive sectors are developing at the highest rate. Siberia has undertaken the entire increase in oil and gas production in the country. This situation increases the responsibility borne by all who by their scientific quest and developments are called on to provide for the disclosure of new mineral reserves and their comprehensive, fuller utilization.

The movement eastward in the location of the production forces also sets the important task of the development of a number of sectors of processing industry and the production of machinery and equipment adapted to the concrete conditions of the areas in which they are used. The creation of materials, production processes and machinery which will make it possible to achieve the

highest labor productivity and a significant saving of labor resources is required. Particular significance is also attached to energy-saving and waste-free technology.

Speaking of the solution of questions of the rational location of production forces in regions of Siberia and the Far East, the speaker noted that what is important here is not only whether or not progressive ideas are contained in the initial calculations but also what expenditure will be required for the implementation of these ideas in practice. It is essential that the new plans exclude shortcomings uncovered earlier and that they help make the Siberians' work as productive as possible and ensure that their social life correspond fully to modern requirements.

The accelerated development of Siberia's production forces lends additional pointedness to yet another problem which is essentially of all-state significance. This is the upsurge of agriculture in every possible way and the sufficient provision of the population with food and industry with raw material.

The scientific collectives of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department and the Siberian branch of the VASKhNIL are doing much for an increase in the efficiency of the agrarian sectors and an improvement in supplies to the population thanks to local production. Big new tasks in the development of agriculture are set science by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the Food Program, which was developed and adopted on the initiative of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

As the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum emphasize, a most important condition of the successful implementation of the USSR Food Program is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in agriculture and all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex and the strengthening of its material-technical base.

Naturally, there is an immeasurable increase here in the role of scientific research of both a fundamental and applied nature. Scientists, particularly those of Siberia, have to step up work on the breeding of new agricultural crop varieties and hybrids, the development and introduction of industrial techniques, the preparation of scientifically substantiated recommendations for a further refinement of the specialization, concentration and interfarm cooperation of production and the introduction of progressive forms of the organization of labor.

Particular attention in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum is paid to the need for the development of theoretical research into problems of genetic engineering in the breeding of plants, microorganisms and animals and the biotechnology of protein synthesis and biologically active substances and the creation of effective plant-protection agents and growth regulators.

There is also the task of large-scale scientific developments at the intersection of sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex connected with the storage and processing of agricultural products.

Big and complex tasks. The coordination of the actions and concentration of the efforts of many scientist collectives not only of agricultural but other areas of science also are required for their successful accomplishment.

Large-scale scientific forces are concentrated in Siberia. They are capable of solving the most serious scientific problems. This is attested by the development and implementation of such a large-scale comprehensive program as the "Siberia" program. Speaking of the progress of its fulfillment, the speaker emphasized the need to coordinate the efforts of the participants in joint research with even greater assertiveness. He dwelt in detail on questions of the training of personnel for work in the east of the country and the reinforcement of science's experimental-production facilities.

In honoring the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department today in connection with the award of the Order of Lenin, M.S. Solomentsev said in conclusion, we note with great satisfaction the atmosphere of scrupulousness and benevolence, aspiration to creative search and readiness for a full input of effort in the name of the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party which has been established in the collective.

To the applause of those present M.S. Solomentsev pinned the award to the banner of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department.

A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, took the floor. He expressed confidence that the high evaluation of the Siberian scientists' labor would call forth a new surge of energy in the collectives. The award to the department is further testimony to the attention and concern which the party and government are displaying for the development of science. The USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department has become a major center of science in the east of the country, and fundamental research contributing to the strengthening of the scientific-technical potential of the region and the entire country and the growth of the authority of Soviet science has been developed within its framework along a broad front. Your work has been organized in truly creative manner, the speaker said. You are doing what is necessary for our motherland.

Science has become a most important factor in the development of Siberia's economy, A.P. Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirskiy Obkom, emphasized. For example, having set course toward an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience, in the last 2 years our oblast has secured the entire product increase in the national economy thanks to labor productivity growth. The collective of the Siberian Department has the necessary creative forces, a precise plan of work for the future and a high sense of responsibility to the motherland.

The meeting was addressed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Having described the Siberian Department as one of the biggest science centers in the world, he emphasized that its creation was the handiwork of the

Soviet people alone. This great cause was begun by Academician M.A. Lavrent'yev and other scientists who came to Siberia at the party's call. The baton was taken up and is being carried successfully by generations of their associates and pupils. The speaker emphasized that science should contribute to the transition to the fundamentally new course of the development of the economy--utmost intensification on the basis of scientific-technical progress. An important part here is played by the development and introduction of new technology providing for the highly economical nature of production.

V.A. Koptug, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Siberian Department, V.Ts. Naydakov, director of the Buryatskiy Institute of Social Science, N.A. Logachev, chairman of the East Siberian Branch Presidium, and others who spoke at the meeting expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the high evaluation of the department's activity. The speakers gave the assurance that Siberia's scientists would give all their powers, knowledge and experience for the acceleration of scientific search, the further development of the region's production forces and the development of its natural resources.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

During his visit to Novosibirskaya Oblast M.S. Solomentsev participated in a scientific session devoted to the 25th anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department and visited a number of Akademgorodok's subdivisions and an exhibition of scientific work. He visited the Instrument-Making Plant imeni V.I. Lenin and the "Tal'menskiy" Poultry Sovkhoz and familiarized himself with the construction of the Novosibirsk Metro and the scientific grounds of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences' Siberian Department.

8850

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NATIONAL

MOSCOW OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY PLENUM, FOOD PROGRAM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 2

[M. Poltoranin report: "Improving Work Quality"]

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the tasks for communists of the Moscow area stemming from the report of comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the USSR food program were discussed at a 2 June plenum of the Moscow party obkom. First secretary of the CPSU Moscow obkom V.I. Konotop delivered the report.

The main requirement of the day, he said, is every possible improvement in work efficiency both in agriculture and in the industrial sectors linked with it, and a decisive transfer to preferentially intensive growth factors.

The rapporteur and those speaking in the discussions, including first deputy chairman of the Moscow Oblast Soviet F. Naberezhnev, milkmaid G. Titova from the "Podol'skiy" sovkhos in Podol'skiy Rayon, and others, noted that in the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the material-technical base of the Moscow area villages has been substantially strengthened. For example, fixed production capital at farms has increased from R0.9 billion to R4.2 billion. The power-to-worker ratio has tripled, and supplies of mineral fertilizers have also tripled. The social appearance of the countryside has also changed. During this time more than 9 million square meters of housing and hundreds of schools, clubs and children's establishments have been constructed at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Thus, a firm foundation has been laid for country people to build up the output of agricultural produce with confidence and to provide adequate amounts of meat, milk, vegetables and potatoes for urban dwellers. And is the payback from investments great today?

It was stated at the plenum that definite advances have been made in solving the food problem. Thus, since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the volume of gross agricultural output for the oblast has increased by a factor of 1.75. More milk, meat and eggs have begun to arrive in the stores from the farms. For example, last year the urban dwellers received 78,000 tons of poultry.

Farms of the Moscow area have achieved marked successes in improving productiveness in livestock farming. According to last year's results, farms in Krasnogorskiy,

Balashikhinskiy, Leninskiy, Lyuberetskiy and other rayons obtained an average of 4,000 kilograms of milk per cow. It was noted at the plenum that this is a target within the reach of all farms. Pedigree work must be improved at farms and the fodder base for livestock farming strengthened everywhere.

Much has already been done to insure a yearly guaranteed reserve of fodder for cattle. In particular, irrigation systems have been constructed over an area of 116,000 hectares and this has made it possible to increase the yield from fields; in addition, large tracts of "hopeless" land have been drained and brought into use. In recent years a powerful concentrated-feed industry has been created within the oblast. Work in this direction continues.

Other achievements of rural workers in the Moscow area are also extensively known. While noting these, the rapporteur and those speaking in the discussions nevertheless focused attention on unresolved problems and a critical analysis of production potentials. It must be recognized, the plenum participants said, that the funds allocated to the rural economy are not always utilized skillfully. Many facts testify to this. Thus, a number of farms are obtaining poor grain harvests even though they are adequately supplied with fertilizers. Irrigated land is not being correctly used everywhere. There are still considerable losses of agricultural produce during transportation and storage.

The most frequent cause of these shortcomings is the same: low production standards. In some places no one has done the calculations, in others the link has not been established between the sectors of the agroindustrial complex or the matter has been allowed to drift in an unorganized fashion--and so final results have fallen off. In order to cope successfully with the long-term program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum it is essential to enhance the responsibility of personnel for the sections entrusted to them and to improve the quality of work on all fronts. And the most important of these is production intensification.

The sharp switch to intensive methods of farming envisages primarily better use of land and labor and material resources. It also implies a persistent struggle for economy and thrift, the struggle against mismanagement, reductions in the prime cost of production and enhancement of the role of cost-accounting principles in work.

It is precisely through these factors that the workers of the Moscow area intend to increase the yield of produce from each hectare by at least one-third and to provide more vegetables, meat and milk. Of course, it is difficult to count on any substantial addition without the help of science. This help, as was noted in the speeches of first secretary of the Ruzskiy party raykom L. Popov, the director of the Yakhromskiy sovkhoz-tekhnikum in Dmitrovskoy Rayon V. Surikov, and others, is constantly felt. Close contacts have been established between farmers and scientists at the Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K.A. Timiryazev and the scientific research institutes of the RSFSR nochernozem zone and of livestock farming. True, not all are carrying out the orders of the farmers with a proper sense of responsibility. Serious complaints were made from the plenum rostrum against the workers of the institutes of potato growing, fodder and horticulture. Scientists have no right to stand aside from implementation of the food program.

Questions of improving the quality of agricultural output, developing the processing sectors and improving trading standards were thoroughly examined at the plenum. The need to expand subsidiary private farms and orchard-and-vegetable cooperatives was also discussed.

There was an interesting discussion on the problem of reinforcing cadres in the countryside. This was spoken of at the plenum in particular by secretary of the party committee at the "Krasnyy kolos" sovkhos in Zarayskiy Rayon, A. Skopintsev and chief livestock expert at the "Voskresenskiy" sovkhos in Voskresenskiy Rayon, N. Kozlov. It is pleasing that in recent time the movement of young people to the countryside has increased. In the last five-year plan alone more than 85,000 people settled in at farms.

At a number of farms, however, they interpret the concept of "erasing the frontiers" between the city and the countryside in their own way. They build nine-storey residential buildings without any kinds of private plots and then people have to go to Moscow to get onions and parsley. Here, a person is easily dislodged from his place and migrates into the city. It was noted at the plenum that the process of building in the villages should be done with private-plot-type houses with a courtyard.

In solving the food problem communists are called upon to play an organizational role. There are now 46,000 people in the rural party organizations of the oblast and most of them are engaged directly in production. This is an enormous force, and the plenum participants said that it is very important that each primary party organization should concentrate the attention of collectives on key problems of the food program and insure in reality the unity of organizational, political-educational and economic work. It is the duty of communists to carry people along with them by their personal example.

It is also necessary, speakers said, to use all forms of ideological and mass political work to explain extensively the meaning and significance of the documents of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum. Note was made of the need to organize a deep study of these documents within the system of party and economic education.

The Moscow Obkom plenum unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and assured the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and workers of Moscow Oblast will make a worthy contribution to implementation of the food program.

9642
CSO: 1800/721

NATIONAL

MOSCOW PARTY AKTIV MEETING DISCUSSES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY PLENUM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 2

[A. Chernyak report: "Leadership for Action. Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum Decisions"]

[Text] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the comprehensive program developed by it for the further upsurge of agriculture have been adopted by the Soviet people as an all-party, national matter that will serve for communists as a combat guide for action. The work of the meeting of the CPSU Moscow city organization aktiv, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the tasks for communists in realization of the USSR food program and the proposals and conclusions stemming from the plenum speech by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, was imbued with unanimous approval, warm interest, all-round support for the new measures aimed at the development of the country's economy and improving the well-being of the people, and a desire to make a worth contribution to its implementation.

It was stated in the speech of comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the aim of the measures outlined by the food program is to reliably provide the country's population with foodstuffs in the shortest possible time. This is not only a paramount economic task, it is also an urgent sociopolitical task, noted V.I. Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow party gorkom, in his speech at the aktiv meeting. Satisfying the vital demands of Soviet people has been and remains a most important program requirement of our party.

It was stated at the meeting that preparation and implementation of the food program is a fundamentally new step in the planning system and in management of the socialist economy. The task set for the program is to correlate and unify the work both of agriculture itself and of the industrial sectors servicing it, along with transportation and trade, and to subordinate all their activity to the ultimate goal--the production of high quality food and its delivery to the consumer.

The workers of the capital are making a weighty contribution to the development of agricultural production. Suffice it to say that 150 of Moscow's enterprises are now delivering vehicles and metal-cutting machines, electric motors and rubber technology articles and other equipment to the countryside. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the volume of these deliveries will amount to R1.25 billion. Last year, Muscovites satisfied in full the orders of the farmers.

The contribution is indeed substantial. However, as was noted by the rapporteur and those speaking in the discussions, including first secretary of the CPSU Kirovskiy raykom I. Stokov, operator from the Ostankino Dairy Plant T. Obraztsova, USSR minister of the food industry V. Lein, secretary of the Mospishchekombinat party committee L. Lebedeva, VASKhNIL president P. Vavilov and others, having evaluated at its worth what has been achieved, attention has been focused on unresolved problems and existing shortcomings. Now, in the first quarter, compared with the corresponding period of 1981, the enterprises of the city have reduced the output of agricultural machines, tractor spares and other equipment. Individual collectives are producing low quality output for the countryside, violating contractual obligations for the delivery of machines and mechanisms and failing to meet in full the targets set for product ranges. Orders for the countryside should be fulfilled unconditionally--this was how the matter was put at the aktiv meeting.

A major role has been assigned to science in realization of the food program. Moscow has about 100 academic establishments, sector institutes and design organizations engaged in problems of intensifying agricultural production. The capital's scientists are giving grain growers and livestock farmers active aid. For example, collectives of institutes and design organizations have pledged to deliver to the countryside about 200 models of highly efficient equipment during the five-year plan.

However, the scientific potential and creative opportunities of the scientists are not always utilized rationally. More than 100 programs of various ministries and administrations are now being implemented in the main avenues of agricultural science; which is leading to unnecessary duplication, dissipation of efforts and funds and delays in the periods taken to complete work. The activity of chemical and biological institutes was criticized; they are not focusing attention fully on comprehensive study of the problems of produce and fodder storage and biological methods of plant and animal protection. The thematic plans for a number of institutes include little research on the broad scale. It was noted at the meeting that it is the task of the city party organizations to strive to achieve more effectiveness in the work of the scientific establishments.

Today it is important not only to increase agricultural output but also to insure that it reaches the consumer without losses. The food program outlines the further development of industrial food sectors. Each year Moscow's plants and factories produce foodstuffs worth R4.6 billion. During the 10th Five-Year Plan and last year eight new enterprises were built and a number of existing enterprises were reconstructed. As a result, processing of whole-milk products, sausages, confectioners goods and pasta items has been substantially increased. The output and range of fats and oils, fish products and bakery items have been extended. But still, individual enterprises in the food sectors are operating unstably, it was noted at the meeting.

Last year, together with the ministries and planning organs, Moscow's organizations drew up measures to improve the provision of foodstuffs in the capital. The construction of new enterprises and shops and the reconstruction of 40 others were envisaged. By the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan this will make it possible to increase the output of basic foodstuffs by an average of 30 percent. Special

attention will be given to improving product quality and packaging, extending the output of preweighed goods and introducing progressive delivery and marketing methods. The aktiv meeting called upon the communists of the capital to insure fulfillment of the measures outlined.

Those present at the meeting gave much attention to the development of subsidiary farming at plants and factories. There are only 60 of these at Moscow city and oblast enterprises. Naturally, at present the contribution is insignificant. At many facilities the land earmarked for farming is being poorly used, crop yields are substantially lower than the average for the oblast and the numbers of cattle and the production volume are not increasing. This state of affairs must be changed. The question was put thus at the meeting: each enterprise and each organization capable of carrying on subsidiary farming must do so.

The great work being done by Moscow's construction workers was spoken of from the rostrum. In this five-year plan alone it is intended to build and commission many facilities for the food, meat and dairy and fish industries, along with hothouses, storage facilities, livestock complexes with premises totaling 300,000 square meters, trade and public catering enterprises, and schools and kindergartens. The total volume of capital investments for these purposes will top R1 billion.

Concern was expressed, however, that even though many projects for the agroindustrial complex are being constructed, serious lagging is being permitted. Thus, the construction of a number of facilities for the food and meat and dairy industries is proceeding unsatisfactorily. In 1981 the plan for construction-and-assembly work on these projects was fulfilled only 82 percent. The attention of managers in the Moscow City Council Main Administration for Industrial Construction has repeatedly been drawn to the lagging in the construction of shops for smoked sausage at the Moscow Meat Combine, the second stage of a fish-processing plant in Korovina, a bakery and confectionery combine in Vykhina and others, but no steps have been taken to strengthen construction of the facilities. The collectives of the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Construction in Moscow City, the Main Administration of the Building Materials Industry and the Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Projects in Moscow City were criticized for the disruptions in the handover of projects for the countryside.

The meeting participants closely considered questions of the rational utilization of capital investments allocated for the countryside, and the construction of enterprises for processing agricultural produce, the development of trade and provision of agroindustrial sectors with sets of transportation and wrapping and packaging materials.

The attention of those participating in the meeting was focused on improvements in and utilization of products at enterprises of the food and meat and dairy industries and in trade and public catering.

The party gorkom considered and approved a plan for measures aimed at improving the organization of procurements and the storage of produce. A system of direct links will be developed between the field and the store, and the volume of vegetables stored using progressive technology will be more than doubled.

The rapporteur and those speaking in the discussions noted that in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum patronage assistance from the capital to rural workers should be strengthened. Some 2,400 collectives are now participating in this work. Patronage plans for the countryside have been drawn up for every rayon in the city. The total volume of aid from city inhabitants to farms amounts to more than R130 million. The aktiv called upon Moscow's communists to fulfill the outlined plans, develop those already existing and create new forms of patronage links.

Implementation of the food program is a matter for the entire party and all the people. Examining the tasks of party, soviet and public organizations in the capital linked with the implementation of party agrarian policy, the meeting gave much attention to questions of ideological backup for the plans outlined. Party, soviet and economic workers, propagandists, agitators and political information workers in the cities are now explaining to the workers the results of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and familiarizing them with the food program and other documents. The meeting called for the improvement of organizational and political-educational work.

In a unanimously adopted resolution the meeting participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Moscow City party organization will do everything necessary to make as large a contribution as possible to implementation of the food program and realization of the tasks set in the report of comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

9642

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NATIONAL

"UNWILLINGNESS" TO CONSULT YOUTH SCORED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 May 82 p 1

[Article by Valentin Chikin: "The Nineteenth High Point"]

[Text] In the music album of cheerful Komsomol songs written by Aleksandra PakhmUTOVA, there is one constant theme: In not parting with the Komsomol I will be eternally young!... In a friendly manner we sing it with a comforting smile to those continuous leaders who have finally determined "to hand in their Komsomol card." But let us repeat the phrase without the smile as in it we can hear something important, namely, as we grow older not to lose that sharp feeling of concern for what is coming afterwards and how viable will be the communist bud.

With particular involvement we are awaiting the opening of the Komsomol Congress, it can be said, our congress. It is ours because the Komsomol Congress has reached its nineteenth high point by the paths and roads of all our lives, our passions and our concerns, and it will translate our dreams and aspirations into the language of working plans.

The youth forum has an enviable and obligating mandate for the future. If we were to look through some miraculous periscope to three or four congresses in the future, we could see an impressive panorama of knightly deeds in the key vital positions of today's track-layers of the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] and the plowmen of the Non-chernozem Area, the explorers of the oil and gas virgin lands and the volunteers of major science. It is they who will determine the fate of the socialist motherland on the threshold of the third millenium.

Incidentally, even today, they have been entrusted with key positions such as vast fronts of the national economy and major levers of control. More than 150 shock construction projects in the nation are under the Komsomol aegis. The words "Komsomol member" have long become a writer's synonym for the words "construction worker." Each year, up to 100,000 young men and women begin their labor biography with an assignment to a shock construction project. And not just anywhere but to a great mainline, a major nuclear engineering plant, a gigantic gasline or to the vast area of rebirth for the ancient Russian land....

The final result of the last five-year plan was an eloquent one with more than 30 million young workers fulfilling their plan quotas. The Komsomol has enthusiastically set to work in the new five-year plan, too. With enthusiasm and sober realism.

The young masters respond sensitively to any complication in our economic progress and reinforce the innovative decisions by their search and zeal. The year after the party congress has already brought real fruits of mature Komsomol initiatives. Here the "covering detachment" operation has developed and thrifty fighters against wastefulness and mismanagement have appeared. Here the decisive accent has been put on the high-quality training of the work shift, in seeing to it that the PTU [vocational-technical schools] are not only the incubator of universal experts but also a university of proletarian awareness.

On the threshold of the congress, it is quite apt to cite the impressive and really astronomical figures which measures the contribution of the youth to the national cause; to name the outstanding labor detachments wreathed in the banner of victors; to recall the hundreds and thousands of pacesetters who have conquered the heights of art and the bastion of science, the North Pole and Olympic records.... But let us follow the advice of the young Moscow metallurgical worker Sergey Krysanov: "We have succeeded largely, but that is not the question...let us talk about the question at hand and about victories later on!"

Our joint work with the Komsomol in the area of forming the new man is an immeasurably responsible question. This is not the search for models or the forecasting of traits and accomplishments but rather the actual indoctrination of the young individual growing up nearby. And we must not let the impressive statistical figures conceal even a single, completely real human unit.

...Here is a letter from the recent mail, from a young person to an "adult newspaper." The Muscovite T. Ch. wants to "tell her story and seek advice." She is completing ("not very evenly") the eighth grade. In looking to the future, she would like to graduate as a lawyer, but her poor grades are a serious impediment. She is being "pushed into a PTU or technical school" and she does not want this. "I simply don't fit into the collective of a PTU and I will stick out like a sore thumb and even in my class I am called 'special'...if I go into someone's apartment I can immediately tell about the intellectual level of the owners." Is she ready to work in order to support herself? "The school cranks out future garment workers who sit for 8 hours hunched over the sewing machine, or cooks who work over hot stoves from morning to night or proofreaders who earn 130 rubles plus a perpetual headache.... Our family is very well off so I do not have to think about my needs. My parents have a higher education, they earn well and why should I have to become a worker?..."

Here do we not see the embryo of a certain social parasitism which from the cradle shows such practicalness but in essence is beset with ideas of how to gain one's daily bread and whose backs should be bent over "rags." Is this not the path to those moral flaws about which L. I. Brezhnev spoke with concern at the previous Komsomol Congress, that is, indifference, parasitism, cynicism and the claim to receive more than you give to society. But let us not stretch the point. With this young "intellectual" it is high time to hold a specific talk about the concepts of social justice and class awareness. But, judging from the self-confident tone of the letter, her "views" have never been subjected to any critical analysis either by parents, pedagogues or the Komsomol collective.

A certain blind fate has become widespread that the indoctrination of an individual from the nursery to graduate studies in the system of social institutions is carried

out automatically as if in a rolling or forging shop. For the sake of pedagogical respectability it is merely a question of looking from time to time at the instruments on the sociological control board. But the indoctrination of individuals is an individual matter. In certain young people, Comrade Brezhnev argued on the question of the indoctrinational flaws of the Komsomol, education and informativeness at times coexist with a political naivete and professional training with an insufficiently responsible attitude toward labor.

Let us not forget just how young our younger generation is. The oldest in the Komsomol were born after the 20th Party Congress and the youngest even after Gagarin. It has arrived in a world of social well being with rapidly growing requirements and a razor-sharp ideological struggle against capitalism which is endeavoring to make the youth its easy prey. The youth has arrived in a world of rapidly growing opportunities for self-expression and real humanism, when society relies on awareness and self-discipline in a man. It is not difficult to become muddled if one is not armed with an integrated ideology and just principles in life. You and I, the adults, should arm the young citizen. Of course, not by order or by the force of power but rather by a personal communist effect, "by the force of authority," as V. I. Lenin pointed up, "by the force of energy, by greater experience, by greater diversity and by greater talent."

One can only rejoice over how strongly the ties between the Komsomol and the mentor movement are becoming. Wise in experience and crowned with the glory of the people, a true professor of worker pedagogics comes before the youth audience and becomes an idol and father confessor, a support and warrantor.

However, we might wonder whether all the gold reserves of our society, that is, the glorious veterans, the heroes and prize winners, the captains of industry and science and the rulers of the stage and arenas are always in effective circulation; have not those who could foster the young buds of the Komsomol in the 1980's retired to their flowerbeds too soon.

Can only the veterans assume the mission of a mentor? We have had occasion to see what bursts of enthusiasm the meetings with Arctic explorers and cosmonauts, Olympic winners and the ice kings cause in the youth. Today's youth has a number of noble idols which it trusts completely and opens up to but our stars should have enough light and warmth to warm, straighten out and help along this youth. It is merely a question of more frequently coming down off the pedestal, leaving the rostrum and moving from the presidium to the park bench.

The concept of mentorship should be part of the practice of the party committees, organizations and communist collectives. The youth question should not be a rarity on the agenda of our meetings, our seminar discussions or our frank conversations. Let us recall the words said at the party congress: here a very great deal depends upon the communists, upon you and I.

What at times prevents us for specifically and thoroughly being concerned with the indoctrination of youth?

Well, of course, there is the burden of important affairs. We are carrying out such vast economic tasks, we are so involved in fulfilling the state plans, we are so

accelerating technical progress, we are designing, modeling and building that we have no strength left. If there is a minute to spare then we will be concerned with the youth.... For some of us this is outside the range of the primary, the compulsory and the essential. It is as if our indoctrinational efforts could be completely separated from the essence of what we are concerned with as professionals, leaders and social workers. Yes, yes! In our social activities we at times contrive to pass by the world of the youth, their vital interests, in artificially closing ourselves off in the "adult problems."

One other impediment is our sometimes unpreparedness for a dialogue with young people. An ignorance of their interests, way of thinking, mood, or manner of speech, a sense of alarm about any of their actions and most importantly an absence of an informative line of argument. It is no great exception for the editors mail to receive a panic-struck letter from some fighter against the "terrible modern youth," and in which the tocsin merely because the young people did not respond to his shouting. M. R. from Voronezh was disheartened, for example, by a talk with a young female worker who "was after the piece wage" and did not want to "watch the quality" of haberdashery articles. The appealing to her Komsomol conscience evoked new negative emotions and skeptic comments. M. R. immediately lost heart ("I did not have sufficient strength of persuasion") and demanded that an ordinary human conversation "be assigned to a specialist," with the stipulation that his name not be used. One will immediately realize that there is something more in these requests, namely, an impotence, a timidity, a laziness of mind or an obsolete infantilism. Convictions, dear Mister M. R., are defended not by complaints or reassignments but rather by a personal struggle.

Certain adult organizers and indoctrinators show an elementary fear of contact with the youth. When Lenin noticed such a shortcoming in one of his comrades, argued furiously: "I assure you," he wrote to one organizer, "that among you, there is some idiotic, Philistine, Oblomovian fear of youth. I implore you to fight this fear with all forces." Have we, in this seventh October decade, lost our courage?

Finally, the most difficult impediment in indoctrination is the bifurcation and separateness of the parent's mind and heart. How many remarkable social activists each of us could name who ably preach high principles, lead their collectives and are perfectly impotent in passing on their convictions to their own children; at home the principles retreat under the pressure of parental emotions.

Probably, parents dream most about the moral health of their child and contrive in every possible way to impede this. Blind biologism should be eliminated and in the family scope provided for collectivism, comradeship and party loyalty. It would be a very good thing if each of us could turn to our heir with Gor'kiy's pride: "Dear Comrade Son." We must not conceal the difficulties of life, of labor and the struggle from the young people and we must not reduce indoctrination to the encapsulated consumption of ready-made truths. Certainly we derive all our morality from the struggle and from collective labor along with the workers and peasants. Lenin taught us this and the party has worked constantly for this.

"It has long been known," said L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Party Congress, "that a truth is well learned when it is experienced and not merely taught. The Komsomol should organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory in such a way that it

organically fuses with the practical affairs of the Komsomol members and their own life." In order to always feel this organic tie, it is essential to carefully study life and to examine each new influx of generations with a sense of personal interest. We must always learn to understand the youth and endeavor to be understood by them.

Our party has very rich experience. We are the party of the future, the party of innovators and the party of unstinting struggle which powerfully attracts all the young healthy forces. "We will always be," exclaimed Lenin, "the party of the youth from the leading class!" This places the great responsibility on each communist to always be the leader and indoctrinator of the youth.

10272

CSO: 1800/581

NATIONAL

FLOWERING OF NATIONALITIES, NEW SOVIET PEOPLE COMPATIBLE

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 May 82 p 3

[Article by S. Kaltakhchyan, professor and RSFSR honored man of science: "International Unity"]

[Text] A new historical community -- the Soviet people -- has been formed in the Soviet Union, a society of mature socialism. The CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR points out that this community is the result of the growing internationalization of economic and all social life and of the development of socialist nations in our country between whom relationships of true equality, fraternal mutual help and cooperation, respect, and mutual trust have taken shape. United by a community of interest and goals, economic foundations, and the class nature and structure and by a culture and way of life which are common in their content, the socialist nations are today forming a monolithic international unity.

The modern material and technical base of mature socialism is providing unprecedented elbow-room for the flourishing of the nations and nationalities. Our economy is now a single national economic complex which embraces all links of public production, distribution and exchange on the country's territory. The progress of each nation and nationality is being assured by the building up of the potential of this complex and by the further expansion of republic and rayon economic ties. Under these conditions, the well-being of each nation and nationality is the result of the joint work of all the Soviet people.

No matter what area of economic life you take, it is clearly visible everywhere that -- without combining the fraternal efforts of everyone -- no one would have been able in such a short historical period to deliver himself from the social and economic evils of capitalism, climb the highest summits in the development of public production, and moreover, step almost from the Stone Age into the age of atomic energy and automation.

Anticommunists cannot conceal the achievements of the Soviet people. They are vainly trying to show that allegedly everything has been achieved not thanks to the advantages of socialism but by -- so they say -- the changes for the better in the development of society which are connected with modern scientific and technical progress. Why then, however, is there nothing similar to these achieve-

ments in the capitalist countries next to us, who are also living in the 20th Century? Because scientific and technical progress can insure and has insured the enormous jump of formally backward peoples to the heights of modern production, science, technology, and culture only in combination with the advantages of the socialist system.

During the most difficult years of the formation of our state, resources were unfailingly allotted to develop the economies of economically backward regions of the country. Beginning with Lenin's GOELRO plan and the first five-year plans, a planned nature was attached to the development of the economies of all republics, and the evening out of the levels of their economic development was constantly assured. This historic task has been basically solved today. Now, the Soviet republics are achieving by their joint efforts a more rational economic division into districts, an expansion of cooperation on the basis of a socialist division of labor, and the best joint use of the entire country's labor and material resources. These are now very important factors in the further strengthening of the peoples' friendship and their international unity.

The socialist reorganization of the economy has fundamentally changed the class structure of Soviet society and has imparted a powerful impulse to the development and rapprochement of the working classes and layers. The majority of the working population of the USSR is in the working class. Its leading role as the most ideologically and politically mature and organized class of society has grown. The socialist transformations in agriculture have changed the social make-up of the peasants, developed a new collective psychology in them, and made their union with the workers more solid. The socialist intelligentsia has grown vastly -- both qualitatively and quantitatively, and its influence on all aspects of society's life has become wider. Based on this, the social and political unity of the nations and nationalities and their national and union state system are steadily becoming stronger. Having an identical -- socialist and internationalist -- nature, both these state forms are developing in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism. Our party is achieving more and more democratization in the work of all organs of authority and administration -- from the local ones to the central ones. Our experience has irrefutably proven that the wider socialist democracy spreads, the greater is the mutual voluntary attractive force of the workers in the nations and nationalities. The workers' broad and diverse participation in the work of the organs of power makes their democratic spirit and internationality especially clear, and requires that the national and international interests of the Soviet nations and nationalities be combined better and more fully.

A new sense of the native Soviet land has been formed and is being developed in the Soviet people. In it, patriotism fully coincides with internationalism -- primarily thanks to the unity of the international and patriotic duty of the Soviet people in defending and developing their Soviet homeland, which is common to all of them. The mass participation of representatives from all nations in the development of new areas and in the construction of cities and industrial centers leads them beyond the narrow framework of local patriotism that is understood only as the love for surroundings to which they have been accustomed since childhood.

A socialist culture, which is united in spirit and in its fundamental content and which includes the most valuable features and traditions from the cultures of all USSR peoples, has taken shape and flourished. The internationalization of culture has been especially intensified under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution. Science and technology, being international by nature, have made scientific beliefs popular and indisputable. Material standards are being internationalized particularly intensely thanks to the development of the home-building industry and service technologies and to industrial consumer goods. The multinational nature of republics, cities and large production collectives accelerates the ethnic rapprochement of the peoples.

These changes, however, do not mean the disappearance of everything that is national. Whoever considers the national unchangeable and passes only the archaic for it, for him the modern make-up of the Soviet nation and nationalities seems deprived of national distinctive features. Moreover, it has been known for a long time that people resemble their own time more than they resemble their parents: the succession is in no way a blind copying of their ancestors' culture.

Some frankly long for the national exotic character. Sometimes, those, who ask the questions: Where is the mountaineer "who hung around with a weapon, he was proud of it, he was comforted by it"? Where are the "delightful" customs of abducting beautiful women and blood feuds?, are encountered among our native tourists but more frequently among foreign tourists who stay in comfortable hotels which were constructed on the site of wretched shacks. Today's mountaineers answer these questions as follows: Respected one, there are no such customs which arise from a good life. The grandchildren of that mountaineer are Soviet people who are building and guiding very complicated machines and storming the heights of science and art.

The socialist transformations and the internationalization of culture does not deprive it of national features. Everything that is antiquated and obsolete is being forced from them; everything which is truly historically valuable and progressive is being up-dated and reunderstood. The new socialist existence is giving birth to new types and forms of culture, and is mutually enriching the diversity of their genres, styles and different imitative means. The strengthening of the international in the national testifies not to the fact that the national allegedly is being sacrificed to the international but to the fact that the national's content itself is changing, being enriched and becoming diverse.

The economic, social, political, and cultural unity of the Soviet people is not making them uniform and is not converting them into some kind of "supernation" which is arising supposedly as the result of "assimilation" and "Russification". This is a slander of the anticommunists. Imperialism really suppresses and even destroys entire peoples and forcibly "unites" different nationalities. On the other hand, socialism creates the optimum conditions for each nation and nationalitiy to truly develop its humane and progressive national features.

The portrayal of the Soviet people as some kind of conglomerate is also false. No, our people are not an arithemathical total of nations and nationalities. Each one of them preserves and develops its own national features in all areas of

material and spiritual life. In any one of these spheres, however, the international community has broken down the national partitions and become the source of the nation's self-movement and development. In this sense, the Soviet people are a community of a wider order than a nation. Just as V. I. Lenin foresaw, this community of people of different nationalities has become one of the highest forms of human society.

The international unity of the Soviet people is firm as never before. However, this does not mean that there is no need to improve national relations. There are quite a few problems. The party is treating them tactfully and trying to create conditions for a better understanding and satisfaction of the specific needs of all nationalities in work, culture, language and way of life. At the same time, the party is resolutely struggling against any chauvinist and nationalist dislocations and is strengthening internationalist and patriotic indoctrination so that each individual will take pride in belonging to the single great Soviet motherland.

The international unity of the more than 100 USSR nations and nationalities is a source of inspiration for all peoples of the world and the prototype of future communist brotherhood. Based on the recognition of progressive people in all the world, the Soviet people are successfully performing their world-wide historical mission as a trailblazer, scout and discoverer of the real unity of peoples. The fact that our international unity became possible thanks to the socialist transformations has served and is serving as a beacon for all peoples in their struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

8802

CSO: 1800/659

REGIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES LOCAL PARTY MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] A meeting has been held in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee which discussed the progress of current agricultural operations and the public's sale of the vegetable harvest in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the instructions thereof of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The meeting was attended by ministry and department leaders, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, republic Council of Ministers, Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee and People's Control Committee executives and republic newspaper editors.

Reports were delivered by M.G. Askerov, minister of agriculture of the Azerbaijan SSR, Yu.K. Rzayev, chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, T. Kh. Orudzhev, minister of fruit and vegetable industry of the republic, Kh.G. Kerimov, chairman of the republic State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, "Azersel'khozkhimiya" Chairman M.S. Mamedov, I.Sh. Shamiyev, minister of procurement of the republic, F.I. Kengerli, chief of the Azerbaijan Railroad, L.A. Sokolov, second secretary of the Bakinskiy Gorkom, S.Ch. Kasumova, minister of trade of the republic, Azerittifak Chairman Ch.K. Gasanov, I.A. Aliyev, chief of the Azerbaijan Republic Hydrometeorology and Natural Environment Control Administration, and Sh.A. Rasi-zade, deputy chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers.

The vegetable growers cultivated rich harvests of white-headed cabbage and cucumbers and are shipping them to the industrial centers. The grass mowing is continuing. The farms are preparing for the grain harvesting and are completing harvesting equipment repairs.

Speaking of the inadequacy of the pace and quality of the current agricultural operations in a number of rayons, the speakers observed that additional difficulties had been created by the heavy hail damage, mud flows and other natural disasters. There was also mention of the need for an increase in material-technical supplies to the farms.

Compared with the same period last year supplies of vegetables to the republic's working people have improved, and they are of far better quality. At the same time there are many unsolved questions in the sale of vegetables to the public.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The Food Program puts forward tasks with various deadlines--long-term, medium-term, urgent and immediate--and it is the latter which should be made the focus of our concerns. Recalling these words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that the main thing now is to raise still higher the level of operations in agriculture and in all components of the agrarian-industrial complex in order to achieve the highest returns from the land, capital and equipment and improve supplies of food products to the public. As the meeting has shown, he said, despite the serious obstacles caused by the unfavorable weather conditions, the republic's agricultural workers have laid a good foundation for records to be achieved this year.

The condition of the winter grain sowings gives grounds for hoping for a good harvest. But it cannot be said that everything is ready for the harvesting. A number of comrades is oriented toward average republic indicators, not investigating to what extent the equipment and people are ready for the harvesting in each rayon and on each farm individually.

The harvesting of fodder crops has been organized unsatisfactorily, Comrade Aliyev said, and its pace is slow. No one should take comfort from the fact that more grass has been cut than by this time last year. There is, after all, a bigger fodder yield this year, and everything that has been cultivated must be harvested from the fields and meadows. Every day lost in the procurement of fodder could cause animal husbandry losses.

A good cotton plant harvest is ripening; it is ahead of last year's times in its development. However, heavy precipitation has caused the growth of weeds in the fields. For this reason combating them, timely cultivation and other agrotechnical measures are urgent tasks of the cotton growers.

Additional grape production may be expected compared with last year. But it should be remembered that this is a complex and capricious crop and that a guaranteed big harvest may only be guaranteed by constant care of the vines, implementation of the entire set of agrotechnical measures within the best times and the skillful use of chemical plant-protection agents.

The USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, Comrade Aliyev emphasized, provides for the extensive use in the AzSSR of the opportunities for an increase in the production of grapes, early vegetables and potatoes for supplies thereof to cities and industrial centers of the country. As far as vegetables are concerned, the prospect of a considerable increase in their production is planned in the present year, and this will be our best answer to the task set the republic in the Food Program.

Together with the white-headed cabbage the harvesting of an abundant cucumber harvest is under way on the vegetable-growing farms. The cucumbers are being shipped in large and even surplus quantities to the trading organizations of

Baku and other cities of the republic. A question of considerable importance is that of bringing order to bear at the kolkhoz markets, their increased ties to the village and the curtailment of exports from the republic of vegetables and fruit for speculative purposes.

Comrade Aliyev paid particular attention to the deceleration in the growth of indicators in animal husbandry and the decline in milk and meat procurements in a number of rayons. This lag, he said, cannot be justified by any objective factors. It is entirely a question of the fact that there is insufficient involvement in these matters locally and insufficient implementation of the decisions of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee March Plenum devoted to animal husbandry.

An utterly incomprehensible picture can be traced: while a considerable quantity of soiling food is available, the due addition in meat and milk production is not perceptible. These shortcomings must be rectified at once, and it is necessary to compensate during the summer livestock keep for the losses which have been permitted.

The agricultural ministries and departments have a big role in the accomplishment of the tasks discussed at the meeting. Their leaders and specialists must exercise daily supervision of the progress of agricultural operations and help the farms locally to remove shortcomings and bottlenecks. The party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities must develop socialist competition in the fields and at the farmsteads even more extensively and strive for its high efficacy.

K.M. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, I.A. Mamedov, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov and S.B. Tatliyev, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade and L.Kh. Rasulova, candidates of the Bureau, participated in the meeting.

8850

CSO: 1830/380

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH AT CEREMONY HONORING UKRAINIAN CITY

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 May 82 pp 2-3

[Report: "Speech of Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy"]

[Text] [Excerpts] Esteemed comrades!

Dear veterans of war and labor!

Our dear guests!

Today a distinguished award by the Homeland--the Order of the Patriotic War First Class--is conferred on one of the oldest cities of Soviet Ukraine, the glorious Korsun'-Shevchenkovskiy.

I am highly gratified to carry out the task entrusted to me and I transmit to the working people of the city of Korsun'-Shevchenkovskiy the ardent greetings and good wishes of the party Central Committee, the Soviet government, and the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Accept as well, dear comrades, the cordial greetings of the Ukrainian CP CC and the republic's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

The Order of the Patriotic War is an award for those who fought and won in that great battle. It is an award for those who bravely battled on this land in the enemy's rear. It is an award for those who raised from ruins this land on the banks of the Dnepr, those who now worthily multiply its glory with their labor.

It is remarkable that the conferral of the decoration on Korsun'-Shevchenkovskiy coincides with such dates, dear to us, as the 112th anniversary of birth of V. I. Lenin and the 37th anniversary of our Great Victory--dates which coincide not only in the time of the year. Our victory in the Great Patriotic War is, like our entire life and every page of the heroic history of the Communist party and Soviet state, closely linked to Lenin's name and illuminated by his genius. The victory over the hated enemy, is a victory of our glorious Armed Forces, a victory of the Soviet social and state system of society, of the unshakable unity of the party and nation. It is yet another proof that great communist idea make the masses unconquerable once they dominate their consciousness.

For 37 years we have been living under peaceful skies. This is the longest peacetime period in our country's history. And it was accomplished thanks to the unflagging efforts and concern of our Communist party and Soviet state.

Men of goodwill on various continents understand well what happiness it is for mankind that, during a period of sharp intensification of the aggressiveness of imperialism, there exist a party and a state which consistently pursue the Leninist peaceloving course, a party and state which are headed by the most authoritative modern statesman, comrade L. I. Brezhnev. And the Soviet nation is confident that our party, its Central Committee, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev himself who had been through the fires of war while serving in the Army from the first until the last year of the war, will do everything possible to prevent a nuclear holocaust on our planet.

The peaceloving nature of our policy is not just words for show designed to win a short-lasting international popularity. This peaceloving nature reflects the interests and hopes of a nation which had experienced on its own skin the tragedy of war--of a heroic and great nation which had smashed to pieces a mortal foe. This peaceloving nature ensues from the very essence of our socialist system of society and originates from Lenin's Decree of Peace. This peaceloving nature is based on the mighty economic potential of our society, on our faith in the necessity and possibility of preserving peace.

All progressive mankind values highly the fruitful effect of our party's Leninist peaceloving foreign policy, and of the program for peace in the 1980s adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, on the development of international events. That program was further elaborated by the new initiatives and constructive proposals made by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the 17th Trade Unions Congress and at the ceremonies in Tashkent. These proposals have the common motif of the striving to halt the arms race, to put an end to acts of aggression and martial blackmail, to eliminate the threat of the nuclear war, and to preserve peace and make it an immutable law of the life of humanity. The Ukrainian nation, like all Soviet people, unanimously approves and actively supports these proposals.

(Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy further stated as follows:) Being deeply aware of the historical importance of the struggle for peace being waged by our party and nation, we mentally return to the horrible years of the Great Patriotic War and acknowledge what is due to the creators of the Great Victory. This is natural and humanly noble. May the present and future generations of Soviet people never forget the cost at which the Victory was won. The feat of the Soviet armed forces and the entire nation in saving the world from the Fascist enslaver shall never pale.

The Battle of Korsun'-Shevchenkovskiy, like thousands of other big and little battles of the Great Patriotic War, demonstrated the selfless devotion of all the peoples of our country and the indomitable strength of their unshakable friendship and brotherhood. That friendship and that brotherhood were, are, and will remain our most precious good which we guard like the apple of our eye. This was taught and bequeathed to us by the great Lenin.

The selfless toil of workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia, with the fraternal assistance of the republic and the entire country, has within a short period of time reconstructed the war-devastated economy.

Much has been accomplished, and it is pleasant to recall it today. But we know well that much more is still to be accomplished. Pursuant to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress the 11th Five-Year Plan places priority on tasks of increasing the effectiveness of social production and broadly intensifying that production. This is our general line in the sphere of production and we should firmly adhere to it.

(Further, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that:) It is necessary to utilize all our resources more efficiently, and to treat social property with due respect. To this end, it is important to tighten the responsibility of every manager and worker for the fulfillment of state plans regardless of circumstances and complexities.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "From our history we know that difficulties existed in the past as well. They are possible in the future, too. This is a natural accompaniment of the birth of something new, of movement forward. The main thing is, as V. I. Lenin taught us, not to close our eyes to the difficulties but to find proper ways of overcoming them and know how to mobilize the masses for combatting them."

Our tasks and the ways of accomplishing them were spelled out in the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the speeches of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. It is highly important that all tasks be accomplished and substantial end-results be achieved in every sector--in every shop, brigade, farm, and work-station.

(In conclusion, comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy declared:)

All our people understand that we have to accomplish the responsible tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan in the presence of a complex and tense international situation. It is perfectly clear that under such conditions it is of increasing importance to further strengthen the economic and defense might of our state, intensify the political and moral unity of society, tighten political vigilance, and educate working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The working people of the Ukraine, like all Soviet people, feel themselves to be one big family--this feeling is as natural as love of one's mother and one's country. May this feeling grow stronger, bloom, and produce new munificent fruit.

Allow me to express my firm belief that the communists and working people of the city and rayon, of the entire Cherkasskaya Oblast, shall multiply their contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks posed by the 26th party congress and prepare a worthy welcome for the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

May the presence of the distinguished Order of the Great Patriotic War First Class on the municipal flag of Korsun-Shevchenkivskiy call upon you toward new accomplishments under the peaceful skies of our Fatherland.

From all my heart I wish you, dear comrades, strong health, great happiness, wellbeing for every family, and more successes in the labor for the welfare of our great Soviet nation!

(Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy recited the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and conferred upon the city the distinguished decoration by the Homeland.)

(Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by tumultuous and lengthy applause.)

1386

CSO: 1800/627

REGIONAL

NABIYEV ADDRESSES TAJIK 'ZNANIYE' SOCIETY

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 May 82 p 2

/Speech by R. N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, at the 11th Congress of the Tajik SSR "Znaniye" Society in Dushanbe on 28 May 1982: "Lecture Propaganda Must Be Effective and Efficient"

/Text/ Improvement in lecture propaganda as an integral component of the entire ideological and educational activity of the party, provision of its high scientific level, effectiveness and concreteness and intensification of its link with life were in the center of attention of the delegates to the 11th congress of the Tajik SSR "Znaniye" Society held in Dushanbe on 28 May. Delegates elected at oblast, city and rayon conferences, representatives of party, Soviet and Komsomol organizations and of creative unions and scientists took part in its work.

R. N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, who was warmly received by the delegates and guests, spoke at the conference.

Speech by Comrade R. N. Nabiyev

Dear Comrades!

Permit me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan to convey to you and in your person to all the society's members warm and sincere greetings and to wish the congress successful and fruitful work.

Permit me on your behalf to also warmly and sincerely greet our dear guests--Vladimir Yefimovich Semichastnyy, deputy chairman of the board of the All-Union "Znaniye" Society and Vasily Maksimovich Grishanov, chairman of the scientific and methodological section for military-patriotic education of the all-Union society--who are taking part in the work of this congress.

The congress of the "Znaniye" Society in the republic is held in an atmosphere of universal political and labor enthusiasm and on days when the entire country and all urban and rural workers work selflessly on the implementation of the historical decisions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, preparing to meet in an appropriate way the famous date--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Socialist Republics.

The recently held May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee lent new strength and the widest scope to this patriotic movement and to the nationwide socialist competition in honor of the famous anniversary. The decisions of the plenum, the meaningful report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, which was imbued with the spirit of genuine creative work, at this plenum and the unanimously adopted USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 found the warmest response and full approval in the hearts of all the Soviet people and every worker in the republic. They evoked a great desire to work even better and more productively on the implementation of the party's plans and outlines aimed at a rise in the well-being of the Soviet people, further flourishing of our homeland, strengthening of its economic power and defensive capacity and preservation and consolidation of peace throughout the world.

All the fraternal republics of the Soviet Union under the wide and tested leadership of the Leninist Party are confidently solving the problems of communist construction. Together with all the Soviet people Tajikistan's workers are also intensely working on the fulfillment of state plans and the adopted socialist obligations.

As is well known, on the basis of last year's results of the all-Union socialist competition our republic was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the all-Union Central Trade-Union Council and the Central Committee of the Komsomol. Our common goal is to consolidate this success during the second and subsequent years of the current five-year plan.

This year--I have in mind weather conditions--is not quite favorable. However, this should evoke in each of us even greater responsibility and readiness to mobilize all the forces and capabilities with a view to overcoming all the unforeseen difficulties and coming to the anniversary with good indicators in all national economic sectors.

Such a business-like atmosphere should now exist in every labor collective. I am pleased to report to you that the republic's industry is now fulfilling the 5-month program. Above-plan output worth tens of millions of rubles will be produced before the end of the month. Workers in other national economic sectors are also working intensely. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses are waging a persistent fight for the production of a high harvest of cotton and other agricultural crops and are increasing the procurement of plant and livestock products. Builders are trying to improve their activities. Workers in transport, communication and the service sphere are working intensely.

Today it is appropriate to say that the share of your highly special and very necessary labor in all the republic's achievements is also considerable.

The salutatory address of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan to the 11th congress of the republic "Znaniye" Society gives a high rating to your work. Stressing all the importance and multifaceted nature of the society's activity and directing your attention to the solution of the most urgent problems, the central committee expresses confidence that you will successfully cope with them and that the work of the congress will contribute to a further increase in the society's activity for the good of the homeland and the people and for the sake of achievement of the bright goals of communism.

Dear Comrades! The decisions of the 26th party congress, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Educational Work" and other decisions clearly and efficiently point out the main directions on which your work should be concentrated and how to best organize it.

Comrade M. S. Asimov's report will discuss the work that was done by the society during the period between the congresses. I would like to draw your attention only to some problems of our big common cause, where your help to the republic's party organization is especially needed.

First of all, a profound daily explanation of our party policy, bringing home party and government decisions to every person and mobilization of labor collectives for their fulfillment are the first and most important tasks in work with people.

Today the "Znaniye" Society does not have a loftier and more honorable duty than to profoundly explain the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions resulting from the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum where every paragraph has a profound meaning and is of tremendous mobilizing significance. This important party document profoundly and thoroughly analyzes the results of and basic directions in the further development of the country's agroindustrial complex and discloses the ways and means of implementing the food program.

The report is a major contribution to scientific communism, to the Marxist Leninist theory of the agrarian question and to the practice of solution of the food problem. Lecturers of the "Znaniye" Society have an exceptionally wide field of activity here.

When explaining the profound meaning of the decisions and documents of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, of course, it is necessary to link this work with the republic's life and with the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations and to keep in mind that the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party demands that each of us view both current and long-term affairs from a new standpoint.

Under the republic's conditions this means, first of all, a constant increase in the production of cotton, especially fine-fiber varieties, and an improvement in its quality. At the same time, it is necessary to more fully utilize the potentials for an increase in the production of grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruits, grapes and other farm products.

The development of animal husbandry also requires serious attention. The party considers it a shock front in rural areas. Proceeding from this, it is necessary to increase the productivity of livestock everywhere and to strengthen the fodder base in every rayon and farm.

In this connection I would like to draw attention to such a specific problem as the propaganda of advanced experience. In the republic there are many examples when farms, brigades and sections, operating under the same conditions, obtain different results. Some attain record goals, while others do not even fulfill planned assignments. Pulling up lagging sections on the basis of dissemination of the experience of advanced workers, our biggest potential for the growth of agricultural production can and should be activated.

Our lecturing personnel should constantly remember this. Incidentally, we also have famous experts at their jobs in all other national economic sectors. Their valuable experience should be transmitted to all labor collectives.

In particular, the propaganda of the experience of advanced workers--winners in socialist competition, who are awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council and the Central Committee of the Komsomol--deserves closer attention. In this respect more can be expected from the republic's House of Scientific and Technical Propaganda under the board of the "Znaniye" Society. Together with the interested ministries, departments and scientific and technical societies it is to raise this work to the level of modern requirements.

The strengthening of labor and state discipline, the increase in the responsibility for the entrusted job, for efficiency and for a careful attitude toward socialist property and the fight against waste, misappropriation, squandering, departmentalism and localistic tendencies represent an important area of application of the efforts of the society's organizations. More attention should also be paid to these problems in the pamphlets issued by the society.

Lecture propaganda is to see to it that every Soviet man clearly realizes the social importance of his personal participation in the fulfillment of national economic plans and in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as the decisive condition for the further strengthening of the economic power of our great multinational homeland.

You all well know that the propaganda of economic knowledge tolerates no routine or settled forms and methods. Its efficiency must be raised not through a simple increase in the number of propaganda measures, but through a thought-out system of steps for the economic education of workers with due regard for the specific conditions of their work.

It is necessary to further practise the most efficient forms and methods of economic propaganda that have proved their value. In particular, the series of lectures with the slogan "Tajikistan's Science at the Service of Production" held in oblasts, cities and rayons deserve attention.

Many of the republic's outstanding specialists and scientists are present among the delegates to the congress. Comrades, it is within your powers to solve many key problems of intensification and increase in the efficiency of production and we have the right to rely on your help in this important state affair.

The maximum possible saving of all types of resources is one of the urgent problems, to the realization of which the society's active members can also make a significant contribution. The national economy expects from you fundamental, scientifically substantiated recommendations for a sharp reduction in the expenditures of raw materials, fuel and energy and for an improvement in the distribution of productive forces, the structure and specialization of production, intersectorial proportions and relations of cooperation.

As is well known, the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the need to better utilize labor resources and to take measures to provide newly commissioned and existing enterprises with skilled manpower. I must say that a certain lack of balance has been formed here. It is no secret that in a number of rayons there is a surplus of manpower. At the same time, in many collectives, especially building collectives, a shortage of personnel is felt. All this hampers the prompt commissioning of capacities and lowers the shift coefficient and output-capital.

Our active members and, primarily, scientists, who are directly concerned with this matter, together with planning bodies, the Council for the Study of Productive Forces and other scientific institutions should more profoundly analyze these problems and develop the appropriate recommendations for an elimination of the existing lack of balance in the distribution of labor resources and an improvement in their utilization. It is important to generalize and popularize in every possible way the accumulated experience in an increase in employment, for example, through the development of work at home and the establishment of affiliates close to the place of the population's permanent residence.

And another factor closely connected with the tasks of improvement in the efficiency and quality of work. Economic intensification and scientific and technical progress are carried out by people. The direction and rates of these processes directly depend on the breadth of their scientific-technical and cultural outlook and on the attitudes and nature of relations among production workers. To study such relations and attitudes and to search for ways for the creation of a better moral-psychological and morally healthy climate in labor collectives--these, as is well known, are the tasks of social sciences.

Taking into consideration that the economy is our main policy, I would like once again to stress that, ultimately, all the efforts of the organizations of the "Znaniye" Society and of lecturing personnel should actively contribute to the mobilization of workers for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the current year and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole. An expansion of the scientific and technical outlook and occupational knowledge of personnel, their economic thinking and the popularization of advanced experience should serve these goals.

The "Znaniye" Society is entrusted with the lofty mission of assisting in the education of the Soviet people in the spirit of the communist world outlook, political consciousness and an active and vital position. The party teaches us that without a high level of culture, education and ideological maturity of the masses communism is impossible, as it is impossible without the appropriate material and technical base. This means that the formation of the new man is not only the result of, but also the most important condition for the construction of a new society.

In their practical work numerous active members of the "Znaniye" Society should proceed from the Leninist principles that the state is strong through the consciousness of the masses. It is strong when the masses know everything, can judge everything and do everything consciously. As V. I. Lenin pointed out, constant concern for a steady increase in the consciousness and activity of the masses remains the basis for and main content of propaganda work.

Speaking of lecture work, it is to contribute to the further improvement in the propaganda of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and of the creative contribution to the theory contained in the decisions of party congresses, plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. During the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR a profound and all-around illumination of the worldwide historical importance of the establishment of the first state of workers and peasants in the world and of a convincing disclosure of the experience of advanced socialism and its fundamental advantages over capitalism acquire special importance.

In every speech it is necessary to widely disclose the role of the Communist Party in the international unity of workers, implementation of the Leninist national policy, rapprochement among nations and nationalities and consolidation of the friendship of nations of our great homeland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is necessary to convincingly show that the Leninist friendship of nations and their international unity are truly indestructible forces. It is precisely because of this friendship and the help of other nations, primarily of the great Russian people, that the economy, science and culture of our republic have attained an unprecedented flourishing.

For example, the development of the Vakhsh Valley was a school of true brotherhood and courage of Soviet people of many nationalities. The heroic relay race of the builders of the Vakhsh Valley now continues at the projects of the South Tajik Territorial Production Complex constructed by the friendly multinational collectives of builders.

In lecture propaganda, first of all, it is necessary to illuminate the profound and most effective manifestations of internationalism--the ever greater contribution of the republic's workers to the common cause of communist construction.

It should be demonstrated that only owing to the unification of all forces and resources was our multinational state able in the shortest period to overcome backwardness, to build developed socialism, to defend our homeland against enemies and to transform the USSR into a powerful stronghold of the world revolutionary process and that only through joint efforts is it possible to make new advances in communist construction. Emphasis should be placed on an increase in the contribution to the all-Union property.

An explanation of the international activity of the CPSU and of its fight for the unity of all revolutionary and antiimperialist forces, intensification of the relaxation of tension, cessation of the arms race, disarmament and consolidation of peace throughout the world is an important task of the "Znaniye" Society.

The creative activity of lecturers should be directed toward an explanation of the Peace Program developed by the party and of the specific new Soviet initiatives expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th congress of the country's trade unions, at the festivities in Tashkent and at the 19th congress of the Komsomol.

Proceeding from the Leninist directive that the quality of propaganda is entirely determined by the staff of lecturers, it is necessary to improve the work with them at all levels--from primary organizations to the board of the republic's "Znaniye"

Society. Work is being done in this direction, but it is still insufficient. It is necessary to establish a harmonious system of training and retraining of lecturing personnel both on a republic and an oblast scale. The time has come together with party committees to organize permanent seminars for lecturers.

It is necessary to give thought to and to take effective measures for the training of skilled atheist lecturers, economists and internationalists, for whom there is a great need. The problems of training and education of young people to be lecturing personnel require special attention. It is necessary to expand the network and to improve the work of schools for the young lecturer and to more actively involve young specialists and graduate and other students in lecture activity.

The tasks of further improvement in lecture propaganda require a refinement in the management of this crucial area of work. It is important to see to it that every organization of the "Znaniye" Society becomes a creative collective capable of carrying out the propaganda of political and scientific knowledge on a high level.

In conclusion permit me once again to wish the 11th congress of the republic's "Znaniye" Society and all its organizations and lecturers successful work and an active participation in the ideological-political education of workers and in the solution of the great tasks of communist construction.

11,439

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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW SECOND SECRETARY

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 May 82 p 1

[Biographical Note: "Aleksandr Ivanovich Kudryavtsev, Second Secretary of the CC CP of Estonia"]

[Text] He was born in 1928 in Vologodskaya Oblast, was educated as a mechanical engineer, and graduated from the Leningrad Mechanical Engineering Institute.

In 1951, he began to work at a plant in the city of Ul'yanovsk.

Beginning with 1960, he was in party work, was elected secretary of the party committee, and worked as a section chief and secretary of the Ul'yanovskaya obkom of the CPSU.

In 1966, he was elected first secretary of the Ul'yanovsk gorkom.

In 1972, he was advanced to work in the apparatus of the CC CPSU where he first worked as an instructor, and then from 1974 on as a sector chief in the division of party organizational work.

He has been awarded two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, and the "Badge of Honor" Order.

At the Sixth Plenum, he was unanimously elected second secretary and member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia.

2959

CSO: 1800/620

REGIONAL

INFORMATION REPORT ON ESTONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 May 82 p 1

[Information Report: "On the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia"]

[Text] On 13 May the Sixth Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia was held in Tallinn.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Organizational and Mass Political Work of the Tallinn Gorkom and the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Estonia to Prepare for and Hold Elections for the Local Soviets of People's Deputies and People's Courts."

Reports were delivered by the First Secretaries of the Tallinn gorkom--M. Pedak,--and the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy raykom--Yu. Kiysla.

The discussion of the question was participated in by the First Secretary of the Pyarnus gorkom A. Peebo, the First Secretary of the Raplaskiy raykom A. Luukas, the Chairman of the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy gorispolkom R. Sheremeta, the Minister of Justice of the ESSR E. Sil'vet, and the Secretary of the Party Committee of the "Aravete" kolkhoz of Paydeskiy Rayon L. Vinkel'.

The Member of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia K. Vayno delivered a speech at the plenum.

The plenum released K. Lebedev from his duties as second secretary and member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia in connection with his transfer to work in the apparatus of the CC CPSU.

The plenum elected A. Kudryavtsev who had previously worked as a sector chief in the CC CPSU as the second secretary and member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia.

The Deputy Chief of the Party Organizational Work Section of the CC CPSU V. Nikiforov took part in the work of the plenum.

2959

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REGIONAL

CPSU 'GENERAL DEPARTMENT' DEPUTY ADDRESSES ELECTORS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "The Plans of the Party are the Plans of the People; Meeting of Comrade K. M. Bogolyubov with Voters"]

[Excerpts] In a situation of an enormous political and labor upsurge, the republic's workers, like all the Soviet people, are approaching the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the elections for the local soviets. The workers of the Issyk-Kul' area are fully determined to mark these events with major accomplishments. This was reaffirmed at a meeting held on 7 May in Przheval'sk at the new oblast drama theater between the voters of the Issyk-Kul' electoral district and the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first deputy head of the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee, K. M. Bogolyubov.

Accompanied by stormy applause from those present, the floor was turned over to Comrade K. M. Bogolyubov.

"Our meeting," emphasized Comrade Bogolyubov, "is occurring in a significant time when all the Soviet people with exceptional tenacity are working successfully to carry out the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the quotas of the 1982 plan."

The November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet approved the plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985. The speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum specifically outlined the tasks of the party and all the people.

If one were to speak about these decisions briefly, they could be characterized in the following manner: the 11th Five-Year Plan is a new, important stage in building the material and technical base of communism, in improving socialist social relationships and in forming the new man.

The main task of the five-year plan is to ensure the further rise in the prosperity of the Soviet people on the basis of the constant, on-going development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the converting of the economy to an intensive path of development, the more rational use of the nation's production potential, the greatest possible savings of various types of resources and improving work quality.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the absolute increase in economic development for many indicators will be higher than in the previous five-year plan. Here it is essential to point out that this increase is to be achieved by the growth of labor productivity with a noticeable reduction in the influx of workers employed in the production sphere as well as capital investment limits. This is one of the most important provisions of the five-year plan showing the greater effect of intensive factors on national economic development, in other words, due to increasing production efficiency and work quality.

During the five-year plan, the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the area of further increasing the prosperity of the Soviet people are to be fully implemented. A characteristic feature of the national economic plan for the 11th Five-Year Plan is that the development of sectors in the "B" group, that is, the enterprises in light and food industry, will occur at the most accelerated pace in comparison with the heavy industry enterprises.

The elaboration of the food program is the basic economic and sociopolitical measure of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the party Central Committee and the Soviet government are presently at work on this. Each republic, kray, oblast, rayon, sovkhoz, kolkhoz and enterprise should make its fullest contribution to carrying out the food program. This is their main task. Of course, this does not mean that proper concern must not be shown for carrying out the five-year plan for the other sectors of production and sociocultural development. The success in carrying out the food program depends upon fulfilling the plan for industry, upon scientific and cultural development, technical progress and good organization of all ideological and political work.

As a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Bogolyubov told about the basic areas of work for the nation's highest body. All its activities are aimed at solving the questions of the nation's further economic and social development, improving Soviet democracy, increasing the role of the soviets in state, economic and sociocultural construction, strengthening discipline, legality and law and order and carrying out the program outlined by the party for fighting for peace and social progress. In 1981, two sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet were held and these examined the most important questions in the life of Soviet society and the state. One of them discussed the 1981-1985 five-year plan as well as the 1982 plan and budget. The five-year plan was prepared on the basis of the Basic Directions for Economic and Social Development approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the work of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, special attention was paid to strengthening the impact of the soviets on carrying out the tasks of economic and sociocultural construction. This significantly widens the powers of the soviets in all areas of activity. For example, at its session the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet reviewed the question of the work of the soviets in Kirghizia and Kurskaya Oblast of the RSFSR in strengthening law and order and improving the struggle against violations of the law.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has been active in the foreign policy area. The Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet adopted the Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World and this expressed the concern for the growing international tension and voiced a firm conviction to oppose the increased military threat. This appeal by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has had an enormous political impact.

It is pleasant to speak about the results of last year, of the achieved successes and that the oblast and a number of farms received high honorary decorations. But it is also essential to give some thought so that the plans of the current year are fulfilled, stressed Comrade Bogolyubov. At the same time, a number of industrial enterprises are still not undertaking effective measures to fulfill the plan quotas and to increase production efficiency and work quality. Significant opportunities for increasing product output also exist in agriculture. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes lose many resources of meat and wool due to the great losses of animals and the excessive internal consumption of sheep and the delivery of lean, underweight animals to the state. The milk yields and the weight increases of young animals in fattening are rising slowly. Not all the farms have fulfilled the plan for the first 3 months for the delivery of meat, milk and eggs. Not everywhere is proper importance given to such a progressive form of organizing meat production as the fattening of livestock and poultry on private, subsidiary farms under contracts with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The eliminating of all these shortcomings is an important task for the party organizations, from the primary to the oblast party committee, from the rural soviet of a kolkhoz or sovkhoz to the oblispolkom of the soviet. It is essential to help those who are not fulfilling the plans, they must be brought up to the level of the leaders and again, as in the previous year, achieve not only the fulfillment but also the overfulfillment of all plan indicators and again win the honorary award of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Kom-somol Central Committee.

A most important guarantee for successfully carrying out the assumed obligations, Comrade Bogolyubov emphasized, is concrete and professional-like leadership of the party and soviet bodies by the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party [KCP], the Issyk-Kul'skaya Obkom, the Kirghiz Council of Ministers, the Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblispolkom as well as the agricultural and other organizations in the area of questions concerning the development of the oblast economy. In this regard, we would particularly like to emphasize the exceptional urgency of the questions which were raised last year and this year at the plenums of the KCP Central Committee and the Issk-Kul'skaya Obkom and the sessions of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet and the oblast soviet.

Such an important question as "The Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Carrying Out the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers 'On Measures to Further Develop Sheep Raising in Kirghizia'" was profoundly analyzed and discussed in detail at a plenum of the KCP Central Committee and then at a plenum of the party obkom.

Or, for example, take the question "Of Further Developing a Rise in the Militancy of the Primary Party Organizations and Strengthening Their Influence on Carrying Out the Tasks of Economic and Cultural Construction as Posed by the 26th CPSU Congress." This question was also thoroughly and soundly discussed at the central committee plenum. A concrete, fighting decision was adopted on this question.

Then, Comrade Bogolyubov described how he was working to carry out the voters' instructions given during the period of the pre-election campaign. All the instructions are linked to solving the most important questions in national economic and

cultural development, to improving the material prosperity of the workers in the towns and rayons as well as to improving the work of individual enterprises, kollektives and institutions in the oblast.

The corresponding work is also being carried out to fulfill the other voter instructions. Over the 2 years, I have received more than 200 letters from the voters. Most requests concern housing questions. There are also complaints about the actions of administrative bodies as well as letters on the questions of pension security, job placement and so forth. I examine each letter carefully and do not rest until the appropriate measures have been taken. Of course, not all letters can be resolved positively or quickly. I consider the main thing in my work an attentive attitude toward the needs and requests of the voters, said Comrade Bogolyubov. I also consider it my duty to assist in the most active manner in carrying out the plans for the oblast's economic and social development.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state is inseparably linked with our domestic policy and the policy of communist construction, emphasized Comrade Bogolyubov. The Soviet people has consistently struggled to eliminate the military threat, to preserve and deepen disarmament and to ensure the security of peoples.

The Peace Program for the 1980's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress has had a beneficial influence on the development of the international situation. The new, constructive proposals voiced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Trade Union Congress and in Tashkent were a further, creative development of this all-encompassing program. The struggle for peace is a complex and difficult question and it requires enormous restraint, firmness and sense of purpose, activeness and tenacity.

Good-willed people in all nations and on all continents rightly link the advances in the struggle to preserve and strengthen world peace with the incessant, truly titanic activities of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally.

In speaking at the 17th Trade Union Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev proposed a number of new initiatives the implementation of which would provide an opportunity to establish true peace in the world. Having criticized the militant mood and practical actions of the American administration and the NATO countries in the area of the arms race, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that only the principle of equal security and talks between equal partners could lead to the strengthening of peace.

In his speech at the Trade Union Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that we firmly and steadily hold to the course of strengthening peace and of mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation. We are in favor of having the participants of the meeting in Madrid, when it resumes, to move on, finally, to completing this meeting with a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Our party and the Soviet government in their international policy proceed from the view that the disputed problems of today's world can be settled by patient, constructive talks based upon the principle of equality and equal security. Detente is essential not only to the socialist nations, but all others, including the capitalist nations, need it just as much for it is an objective demand of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and all modern social development.

In speaking in Tashkent on the occasion of presenting the Order of Lenin to Uzbekistan, L. I. Brezhnev made very important, new constructive proposals aimed at the strengthening of peace.

In dwelling further on the basic foreign policy questions, Comrade Bogolyubov emphasized that the Soviet Union had established mutually advantageous political and economic relations with an absolute majority of nations in the world. The policy of the CPSU is to live in peace and as good neighbors with all nations if these nations will respond in kind.

It goes without saying that the aggressive policy being carried out by the United States and its NATO allies cannot help but cause the adopting of the corresponding measures to strengthen our nation's defense capability.

In conclusion, Comrade Bogolyubov wished the workers of Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast the winning of a worthy place in the ranks of the pacesetters in the socialist competition and not only the fulfillment but also the overfulfillment of the assumed high obligations.

Speaking at the meeting was the First Secretary of the KCP Central Committee, T. U. Usubaliyev.

He had high praise for the activities of the deputy, Comrade K. M. Bogolyubov and expressed to him on behalf of the republic's workers heart-felt thanks for the great help in developing the economy and culture of Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast. He wished him good health and success in party and social work.

In dwelling on the tasks which had to be carried out by the workers of the oblast in the 11th Five-Year Plan, Comrade Usubaliyev mentioned as the basic ones the further development of sheep raising, seed growing, the greatest possible improvement in the use of all resources based upon the broad introduction of scientific and technical achievements. Particular attention should be paid to forming the Issyk-Kul'--Chu Territorial Production Complex. Comrade Usubaliyev expressed confidence that the labor collectives of the Issyk-Kul' area will more widely develop the competition to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR and for successfully carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th KCP Congress.

At the end of the meeting, K. M. Bogolyubov, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented USSR orders and medals to a large group of agricultural pacesetters. They had been awarded these for achieving high indicators and for labor valor shown in carrying out the plans and socialist obligations to increase the production of agricultural product in 1981. Comrade Bogolyubov sincerely congratulated the winners and wished them new success in their work.

On 7 May, the First Deputy Head of the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee K. M. Bogolyubov met with the oblast leaders at the Issyk-Kul'skaya Obkom. In the talk basic attention was devoted to fulfilling the plans and obligations of 1982 and the five-year plan as a whole and to the questions of the integrated development of the natural wealth of the Issyk-Kul' area. Comrade Bogolyubov voiced a number of recommendations related to ensuring intensive production development and to solving the immediate tasks of livestock raising and other economic sectors in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Participating in the meeting was the First Secretary of the KCP Central Committee, T. U. Usubaliyev.

On the same day comrades K. M. Bogolyubov and T. U. Usubaliyev visited the nearly-completed projects of the city.

Comrades K. M. Bogolyubov and T. U. Usubaliyev planted blue spruce at the Central Square of Przheval'sk on the Alley of Glory to the Heroes of the Soviet Union and Socialist Labor.

In the trip through the town the guests were accompanied by the First Secretary of the Issyk-Kul'skaya Obkom, A. M. Masaliyev, the Chairman of the Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblispolkom, E. Aliyev and other responsible workers of the party obkom and oblispolkom.

10272

CSO: 1830/354

REGIONAL

INFORMATION REPORT ON LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed Information report on meeting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] The fifth session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation began its work at 1100 hours on 2 June 1982 in Vilnius.

Comrades P. Grishkyavichyus, A. Barkauskas, R. Songayla, V. Astrauskas, A. Barauskas, A. Brazauskas, V. Sakalauskas, A. Ferensas, L. Shepetis, V. Mikuchyauaskas and Yu. Petkyavichyus participated in the work of the session.

Chairman of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, deputy L. Shepetis, opened the session.

The Supreme Soviet observed a minute of silence to the memory of the eminent figure of the communist party and state, participant in the revolutionary underground and partisan fighting in Lithuania, leader of the republic government for many years, former LiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, Hero of Socialist Labor M. Shumauskas.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the following agenda:

1. The activity of soviets of working people's deputies in the LiSSR to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.
2. Tasks for soviets of working people's deputies to solve social and cultural and everyday questions in the countryside in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum on increasing agricultural production.
3. Report of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Youth Affairs Commission.
4. Confirmation of ukazes of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the proposal of the deputy from the Yuzhnyy electoral okrug V. Daylidene, a spinner from the Alituskiy Cotton Combine imeni 60-letiyе Kompartii Litvy, speaking on behalf of the Council of Elders, the LiSSR Supreme Soviet confirmed the order of work for the fifth session of the Supreme Soviet.

The deputy from the Zhalyakal'nskiy electoral okrug, chairman of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium A. Barkauskas delivered a report on the activity of the soviets of working people's deputies in the LiSSR to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The deputy from the Vizhuonskiy electoral okrug, chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers R. Songayla then delivered a report on the tasks of soviets of working people's deputies to solve social and cultural and everyday questions in the countryside in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum on increasing agricultural production.

After a short break the deputy from the Moletskiy electoral okrug, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Commission on Agriculture and Director of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of the Economics of Agriculture B. Poshkus presented the report of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Agriculture on the second point on the agenda for the session.

The deputies then embarked on a discussion of the reports on the activity of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet soviets of working people's deputies to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the tasks of the soviets of working people's deputies to solve social and cultural and everyday questions in the countryside in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum on increasing agricultural production.

The following spoke in the discussions: deputy from the Tauenskiy electoral okrug, chairman of the Ukmergskiy rayon soviet of working people's deputies ispolkom deputy A. Bernotas; deputy from the Ionishkel'skiy electoral okrug, first secretary of the LiSSR Communist Party Pasval'skiy raykom S. Bartkus; deputy from the Yashyunskiy electoral okrug, director of the "Yashyunay" sovkhos in Shal'chininskiy rayon E. Vasilevskiy.

This concluded the morning meeting of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet fifth session.

The evening meeting was chaired by LiSSR Supreme Soviet Chairman L. Shepetis.

Comrades P. Grishkyavichyus, A. Barkauskas, R. Songayla, N. Dybenko, V. Astrauskas, A. Barauskas, A. Brazauskas, K. Kayris, V. Sakalauskas, A. Ferensas, L. Shepetis, V. Mikuchyauskas and Yu. Petkyavichyus were present at the meeting.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet continued its discussion of the report on the activity of LiSSR soviets of working people's deputies to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the tasks of the soviets of working people's deputies to resolve social and cultural and everyday questions in the countryside in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum on increasing agricultural production.

The following spoke in the discussions: LiSSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry V. Eynoris; deputy from the Laukuvskiy electoral okrug, team leader at the "Padevitis" fish farm in Shilal'skiy rayon G. Pintverene; deputy from the Aregal'skiy electoral okrug, chief of the Raseynskiy reclamation construction and assembly administration A. Syudikas.

The meeting chairman reported that the Supreme Soviet had recieved a request from the deputy from the Nyavarenskiy electoral okrug, tractor driver at the "Eygirdzhyay" kolkhoz in Tel'shyayskiy rayon S. Ringisa, addressed to the LiSSR minister of light industry I. Ramanauskas. The deputy asks what steps are being taken to prevent pollution in the Patekla River.

Guided by the regulations of the Supreme Soviet, the LiSSR Supreme Soviet decided to entrust to the LiSSR minister of light industry I. Ramanauskas the task of responding to the request at the meeting that will take place tomorrow, 3 June 1982.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet then continued its discussion on the first and second points on the agenda. The following spoke in the discussions: deputy from the Vabal'ninskiy electoral okrug, chairman of the LiSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education V. Morkunas; deputy from the Trakaiskiy electoral okrug, department chief at the Trakaiskiy rayon central hospital A. Romaslovskaya; deputy from the Svedasayskiy electoral okrug, board chairman at the "Svedasay" kolkhoz in Anikshchyayskiy rayon V. Kovas; deputy from the Tituvenskiy electoral okrug, chairman of the republic association of interkolkhoz construction organizations A. Baltushis.

This concluded the evening meeting of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet fifth session.

The fifth session of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work on 3 June.

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REGIONAL

BARKAUSKAS REPORT AT LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Barkauskas at the fifth session of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation: "On the Activity of Soviets of Working People's Deputies in the LiSSR To Prepare for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR"]

[Excerpts] Comrade deputies. On 31 May a meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place under the chairmanship of CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The presidium considered the tasks of soviets of working people's deputies to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, and also the work of soviets of working people's deputies in the Lithuanian SSR and the Tajik SSR to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, along with other matters. The purpose of my short report is to inform you of the results of this discussion and also, insofar as the regulations permit, to throw light on the work of the organs of power and control in the republic connected with this event.

It is truly significant that the account of our activity concerning such an historic event as the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR virtually coincided with an extraordinarily important measure for our party and state and all the people--the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, which heard and discussed the exceptionally substantive report of comrade L.I. Brezhnev "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It." This program was worked out on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the initiative of and with the direct participation of comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The aim of the program is to reliably insure foodstuffs for the population of the Soviet Union in the shortest time possible, improve their well-being and strengthen the economic might of the country. The most important feature of this program lies in its systematic and comprehensive nature, its coordinated nature, and the combining of the efforts both of agriculture itself and of the industrial sectors serving it, along with transportation and trade, and in the subordination of all their activity to the final goal--the production of high quality foodstuffs and their timely delivery to the consumer.

In accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the instructions of comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in the very near future these matters will be discussed in detail by a plenum of the LiSSR Communist Party Central Committee, and also by plenums of the party gorkoms and raykoms. Specific tasks

connected with the organization of the agroindustrial complex and other urgent questions will be the subject of discussion by the LiSSR Council of Ministers and local soviets of working people's deputies.

Returning to the theme of my own report on preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, I would like to emphasize that questions of production and delivery to consumers occupy a special place in the plans and measures adopted earlier by collectives and party organs, soviets of working people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol and various administrations and organizations. You are also aware of the scale of socialist pledges adopted by the republic and by its individual cities, rayons and collectives, which have been supported by the LiSSR Communist Party Central Committee. Most collectives have volunteered to do more than was outlined in honor of the jubilee. This applies not only to agriculture but also to industry, construction, transportation, communications and the entire nonproduction sphere. Judging from the present status of work and their results, the plans and pledges are being successfully fulfilled on the whole, with only minor deviations.

The comrades from Moscow who on the eve of our accountability report familiarized themselves with the activity of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and many soviets of working people's deputies in this sphere, gave it a positive assessment. Together with deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet they analyzed the main work plans for the urban soviets of working people's deputies and the adopted pledges and the course of their fulfillment, and they visited some rayons and also villages and countryside districts in the republic. For our part, we prepared extensive informational material for them. In the opinion of these comrades, in most cases party, soviet and economic organs are working persistently and creatively and achieving high results in solving economic and social problems.

The comrades participating in the audit particularly noted the initiative of the deputies in the Baysogal'skiy rural settlement soviet, who have pledged this year to harvest at least 36 quintals of grain per hectare, produce 818 quintals of milk at the farms [as published], and obtain 182 quintals of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural pasture, and to buy more agricultural produce from the public, implement a whole series of requests from electors and participate actively in solving other questions. This initiative has been met with the broadest support within the republic.

It is quite understandable that the entire course of preparations for the jubilee to mark the formation of the USSR is favoring further improvement in the organizational activity of the soviets of working people's deputies and the style, form and methods of their work. This is one of our tasks for this year. It should be noted that with the constant support of the party organs, in the recent past the authority of the soviets and of the deputies has grown considerably, and their influence in all spheres of life has been reinforced. The soviets have come even closer to all strata of the population. They are penetrating deeply into the concerns of every person and solving more persistently the questions that are raised. Their attention is focused on problems of comprehensively developing their own territory, improving production efficiency and work quality, increasing the output of consumer goods, improving working and domestic conditions for people, strengthening state discipline and public tranquility and dealing with electors' requests. The republic

Supreme Soviet Presidium is striving to gain positive experience and to analyze it more deeply, generalize it and introduce it. In this connection it is worth recalling the words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin that the force of example under the conditions of socialism "is for the first time providing an opportunity for exerting its own mass effect" and that therefore "we can and must try to make the force of example primarily a moral example and then an essentially introduced model for the organization of labor."

The permanent commissions of the soviets of working people's deputies are engaged in many useful affairs on all sectors. They have been afforded extensive rights and they are showing great readiness to act broadly within their sphere of activity. We try to inform deputies and public about their activity although, truth to tell, this information could be broader and should be of a more systematic nature.

I would like to remind you that this year, together with the editorial office of the newspaper TIYESA, a useful exchange about the constant activity of the permanent activities was carried on its pages. The results of this exchange were recently summed up in the Dyaltuvskiy rural settlement soviet of working people's deputies with the participation of the authors. Those participating in the meeting reached the following conclusions.

First and foremost, the uninterrupted functioning of the permanent commissions and of their actions can be achieved by well-thought-out, collegial planning, which makes it possible to deal more extensively with the most substantial matters of the present and the future. Only in this way is it possible to see the immediate goals of their work and its longer-term prospects. Of course, for this, a wise and sober approach to the matter and initiative on the part of commission members and in particular of their chairmen, are essential.

Second, the constancy in the activity of the commissions is expressed by the correct assignment of duties among the deputies. Most of them are really knowledgeable about their own business. This is why, having received a permanent charge concerning spheres of activity with which they are familiar, deputies find a common language, and with their collectives and the collectives under patronage sense more finely the pulse of their life, seek out reserves more actively, and in all cases can make useful suggestions. And this in turn enhances the competence of the organs of power, and ultimately the effectiveness of all their moves, and educates the deputy himself, helping him to look at life more broadly. This is precisely how they work in most of the permanent commissions of the Vilnius and Kaunas city soviets and in some of the rayon soviets. The actions of the permanent commissions of the Kazlu-Rudskiy city soviet, the Kapsukskiy rayon soviet, and also the Yuodupskiy settlement soviet in Rokishkskiy rayon are imbued with profound thought. Having called in the help of the scientists and specialists from enterprises and farms, and, when required, representatives of the republic administrations, these organs of state power thoughtfully resolve the tasks so urgent for the electors and the state.

And, finally, one important guarantee of the lack of interruption in the activity of the permanent commissions is the sensible and undeviating implementation of the control function from the moment a decision is made to its final fulfillment. Analyzing this question, we found much that is instructive in the cities of Klaypeyda

and Shyaulyay, where they have a creative approach to solving problems concerned with the production of consumer goods and trade and other matters.

We are obligated also to make more efficient use of the efforts of deputies' groups. About 800 of them are now functioning, while in 1979 the figure was only 218. This is now a force to reckon with.

One of the main directions in the activity of the soviets of working people's deputies at the present stage is propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Each deputy is obliged to be an active propagandist and agitator. As was stressed at the last plenum of the LiSSR Communist Party Central Committee it is necessary to strengthen internationalist and patriotic education, to reveal with lively and graphic examples the historic advantages of socialism and socialist democracy, and the role of the heroic working class and of the party in consolidating workers of all nationalities in the creation and development a unified national economic complex--the material basis of our friendship--and the significance of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and to show convincingly what Soviet power has given to the Lithuanian people.

And such examples can be found in Lithuania at every turn; the fate of every family testifies to this.

We have always recalled with a sense of enormous gratitude and great responsibility the truly paternal attention that has been and is being given to our republic by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and personally by comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and by the government of the USSR.

The present and future generations of the Lithuanian people should never forget that great sacrifices laid at the altar of our freedom and our well-being by all the Soviet people, and first and foremost the heroic Russian people. We must cut short any manifestations of nationalism propagated by ideological saboteurs and reactionary minded clericals. In this matter we should display the strictest intolerance.

We must remember one exceptionally important thought voiced at the presidium meeting. It is that the fraternal unity of the workers of all nationalities does not come about of itself. Its reinforcement and development require much painstaking work. Speaking metaphorically, the vitalizing warmth of the seat the friendship of our peoples must be constantly and solicitously replenished. And this friendship is manifest and should be manifest primarily in concrete matters, in the concern of each nation for the general, national interests. Herein lies the essence of the nationalities policy of our party and the Soviet authorities at the present stage.

Comrade deputies. Many warm words were spoken in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium about the activity of the soviets of working people's deputies in the republic associated with the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. At the same time, however, attention was drawn to the fact that not all soviets of working people's deputies are fully using the opportunities making it possible in the future also to enhance the production and political activity of

the masses in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks planned for this year and for the five-year plan as a whole. In some case, in small collectives and at places of residence work on internationalist education is poor. It is essential henceforth to strengthen the education of young people and encourage their self-education.

Of course, the tasks facing us are immense in scale and they require great organization and agreement in actions. However, our strength is also growing. In a little while more than 28,000 of the republic's best people will be elected to the local soviets of working people's deputies. It is important to direct their aspirations along the proper course. First and foremost, probably, it is essential to group these forces in a well-thought-out way, without putting matters off, and to place them under training. Immediately after the elections seminars will be conducted in the presidium, as they have been earlier. And the deputies' rooms in the soviets, deputies' days, seminars and the people's universities will be able to give much support to deputies. When considering questions of the opportunities for continuity in the activity of local soviets of working people's deputies in individual rayons, we were convinced absolutely that it is important to make extensive studies of the experience that has been gained and to try to make it available to the new people coming into the soviets as quickly as possible. This applies also to the people's courts.

We should remember, always and everywhere, that the development of democratic principles requires constant enhancement of the role of the deputy and of his authority and person. At the same time we must rely as extensively as possible on the public. It is essential to instill in people the sense of being masters of their own state and to educate them in the civic requirement to be solicitous of and to augment socialist property and to hold dear honor and achievement and cut short any manifestations of negligence, slovenliness or indifference.

For example, our guests frequently praise us for our order and neatness, the careful conservation of nature, the introduction of production aesthetics, and our mode of daily life. Here we also indeed achieve much. But we must do even more, especially this year, when all this has acquired a national significance. Unfortunately, the central establishments, newspaper editorial offices and radio and television in the republic still receive many letters in which dissatisfaction is expressed in continuing instances of carelessness in the development of settlements and the construction of new urban developments, when harm is done to valuable natural structures, when urban areas, wonderful pine forests, water reservoirs, and the shorelines of rivers and lakes are polluted, when there is a lack of basic aesthetic standards at the working place. Here it is necessary to employ more decisive educational and administrative measures and at the same time display initiative. For so many of us have remarkable examples of what can be done during subbotniks. Let us arm ourselves with this experience and we shall recruit public opinion more energetically into work to structure the environment in a well-ordered way and to create a sense of pleasantness and a good feeling on the streets and in public places and parks.

In many letters other urgent questions are raised. We should pay closer attention to each letter, to every statement, and also remember that behind each one of them there is a living person with his joys and his concerns. At the same time it is

essential to explain more extensively to citizens the unity of their rights, obligations and responsibility and to wage a decisive struggle against bureaucratism, lack of discipline and the violation of public tranquility and law and order, against manifestations that are alien to our society; and it essential to increase vigilance.

The people's controllers, who reveal shortcomings in various spheres of life, put forward many valuable ideas. The efforts of this aktiv increase tenfold when they are reinforced by the support of people's deputies.

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REGIONAL

MINISTER OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY VISITS AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 13 June carries a 600 word report of USSR Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, N. T. Kozlov's, visit to Azerbaijan. He visited specialized vegetable and fruit sovkhozes and several processing plants. The minister discussed specific problems and successes of the individual places he visited, including the remodeling and effective utilization of old cow sheds, the necessity of increasing to a great extent as possible the use of fork lifts and enlarging the fleet of refrigerator trucks.

Kozlov visited the Azerbaijan Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and discussed the practical tasks of the industry which have come out of the food program. He then met with Candidate Member of the USSR CPSU CC Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, G. A. Aliyev. The two examined means for improving production and the development of the processing industry, expanding the work of the selection of new types and strengthening the material base of the transport organizations.

The Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers G. N. Seidov; Secretary of the AzSSR CP CC; I. Mammedov; Deputy Chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, Sh. A. Rasizade and AzSSR Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry T. Kh. Orudzhev, accompanied Kozlov on his visit through Azerbaijan.

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REGIONAL

USSR MINISTER OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY VISITS AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 18 June carries on page 1 a 400-word report of the five-day visit of A. I. Mayorets, USSR minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry. Mayorets visited several electrical equipment enterprises and met with managers, specialists and workers, discussing the tasks for the sector which have come out of the May (1982) Plenum decisions. He also visited several plants under construction.

Candidate Member of the CPSU CC Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev, met with Mayorets in the Central Committee where they discussed prospects for the development of the industry's enterprises and for speeding up the tempo of production growth as well as questions "connected with reconstruction, expansion, technical re-equipping and the construction of new enterprises and the reworking and mastering of new types of electrical equipment."

Mayorets was accompanied on his visits by G. N. Seidov, chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers; K. M. Bagirov, secretary of the AzSSR CP Central Committee; A. T. Rasi-zade, chief of the AzSSR CP Central Committee Department of Machine Building; A. A. Kadymov, chief of the AzSSR Council on Ministers Department of Machine Building and Z. A. Tagiyev, deputy chairman of AzSSR Gosplan.

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